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"The Peculiar Institution."

From the London Examiner.

THE AFRICAN BLOCKADE AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

The second report of evidence taken before the Slave Trade Committee is now published; and seldom have we seen so general a concurrence and weight of testimony to the effect that the blockade system has not prevented and never can either prevent or abate the slave trade, and that it has only greatly increased the horrors of the passage and the cruelties of the traffic. It is but another exemplification of the hopelessness of the struggle with the smuggler, with the temptation of an enormous profit, attended with the shocking circumstance that the contraband commodity to be packed in the smallest compass, is human flesh.

The effects of the blockade have been first to increase very largely the scale of the ventures, as some are sure to be intercepted, the calculation being that one cargo out of four or five will cover the loss of the rest, and yield a profit; secondly that the difficulty of shipping the slaves on the blockaded coast has subjected them to new sufferings and privations in the depôts called barracoons, and in some instances, the shipment appearing impossible, to death, 2,000 having in one case been massacred by the owner, in despair of embarking them, to put an end to the cost of their sustenance; thirdly, an enormous augmentation of the miseries of the passage, from stowing the unhappy creatures more closely in small vessels, and from the scanty supply of water, to escape the legal evidence of equipment; lastly, a circuitous and longer voyage to avoid the cruisers, in geometrical proportion increasing the sufferings and privations of the voyage.

Against more slaves, more sufferings and death, both on land and sea, what is the set off on the other hand? In Brazil no diminution of the supply; on the contrary, the significant fact of steadily declining prices for slaves, fallen in the market since the blockade has been in operation, from 75*l.* to 40*l.* a man.

At first the Brazilians were alarmed at the scheme of the naval blockade, having exaggerated notions of the power and capabilities of the British navy; but as the panic subsided, and their adventurers felt their way, they acquired confidence, and shaped their plans of evasion so as finally to form a complete system; and they now know perfectly well that, if the blockade shuts up certain points, it opens other issues for the traffic, and that the result is,—no matter in what quarter there may be interruption and failure, and in what quarter the vent and success,—a certain and copious supply of slaves to the market, the number for the year '47 being estimated at 60,000. But to bring 60,000 to the coast of Brazil, the calculation is that 100,000 must have been taken from the shores of Africa, that, 40,000 must have perished at sea, not taking into account another portion that may have been destroyed before the shipment of their fellow-sufferers.

A most remarkable witness is Mr. Jose Cliffe, M.D., a native of the United States, settled in the Brazils, and for some time engaged in the slave trade.

Mr. Jose Cliffe, it seems, made large profits by the slave trade, and when he had sufficiently filled his pockets to afford a conscience, he felt such a repugnance to the sufferings and destruction of life pertaining to the odious traffic that he abandoned it. Notwithstanding the tardiness of his morality, the postponement of his humanity to his fortunes, Mr. Jose Cliffe is a very shrewd and not an ineloquent witness. What he has seen he describes forcibly, and he has witnessed scenes of the most hideous and sickening barbarity.

At this moment he pronounces the slave trade the most lucrative one under the sun, and of the counteracting exertions of our gallant squadron, he says, 'They are doing every thing that men can do with the mistaken view which they have of *attempting to do an impossibility.*'

Mr. Jose Cliffe's account of the sufferings of the slaves on the passage is absolutely sickening.

In answer to the question whether, when packed "like herrings in a barrel," they suffer from bruises, he states—

'When they are first put on board they do bruize; *but afterwards they become so emaciated, and are so light*, that the bruising is very trifling.'

In reply to a question put by Mr. Gladstone, as to the way of feeding the living cargoes packed closely in layers, lying on shelves, as it were, often only sixteen or eighteen inches deep, Mr. Jose Cliffe naively answered:

'*If I were to speak the truth*, it would be this: The vessels are so excessively offensive that it [serving out food] perhaps this the greatest punishment to which you can put any person on board. *There is some half-witted person* whom they generally have almost on purpose for it, to pass the food round to them, and he is in such a hurry in doing it that those who are nearest to one of the hatchways are more likely to get a double portion of food *rather than that he should go round the sides of the vessel, which is so ill ventilated that it produces a sickening effect upon him.*'

The witness further explained that though 'the half-witted person, employed on this loathsome duty should help each singly, he does not do it, because of the excessive filth,

'He has to get upon a mass of filth, and almost upon a mass of living bodies at the same time, because they roll out, and take up everything that they can.

'The prisoners far from the hatchway frequently do not get any portion of the rations.

The ships upon their arrival are often in so horribly filthy a state as to be abandoned, left to rot or to be taken by any who would or could accomplish the cleansing. In some instances convicts are compelled to clean them.

Mr. Cliffe thus describes the state of the prisoners at the end of the voyage:—'The knee bones appear almost like the head of a person; from the arm you may slip your finger and thumb up, the muscular part is gone; it is a mere bone covered with a bit of skin; the abdomen is highly protuberant, it is much distended and very large. A man takes them up in his arms and carries them out of the vessel; they are not capable of walking. They could not stand, even if they were not so emaciated. The muscles have not the power of supporting them. The eye has lost its speculation; it has an idiotic appearance—a leaden appearance. It is almost like the eye of a boiled fish.'

Of course the interest of the slaver is to take all care for the recovery of the poor creatures, but many are too far gone to rally.

Their sufferings from thirst may be vaguely inferred (imagined it can hardly be) from the fact that a negro will drink a gallon of water a day in his natural condition, and when packed so closely that he cannot turn round unless all his fellow-sufferers turn too simultaneously, and with the temperature at 120 or 130, their allowance is so small that Mr. Cliffe shrinks from specifying it, '*It is too horrid almost to say.*' He has heard that a teacup-full once in three days will support life for twenty or thirty days!

The question is, whether we are suppressing or increasing these horrors. Mr. J. L. Hook, Government Superintendent of Emigration at Sierra Leone, answers the question. Is the slave trade nearer extinction now than it was before the (blockade) force was stationed on the coast? 'I should say *not*.'

He was then asked whether the blockade had diminished the horrors of the trade. His reply is, '*I think, on the contrary, it has very much increased the horrors of the middle passage.*'

Mr. J. King, M. D., well acquainted with the African coast, states his opinion that the present system has not conduced to the suppression of the slave trade, and that it never will succeed. He farther alleges that it has not only failed of its object, but '*has aggravated the sufferings of the slaves to a most incredible extent.*

Captain Forsham, engaged in the African trade, states that the only effect of guarding one part of the coast is to cause the slaves to be removed and carried off to another, and that the squadron cannot prevent the trade.

Captain G. Mansel, R. N., had for some time the command of the squadron; he has therefore had practical experience of what it can do, and what it cannot do, and he cannot be suspected of any disposition to undervalue the service upon which he has been engaged. In answer to the question, Whether any naval force could suppress the trade so long as the demand for supply exists, he replied, '*I am perfectly convinced it would be impossible.*'

As to Captain Denman's project to blockade the coast by ships at anchor at certain intervals, Captain Mansel remarks, 'If you are to keep upon an extent of coast embracing upwards of 2,000 miles twenty four vessels at anchor, I leave you to judge how much of the coast they will leave unguarded.' Asked whether he had any hesitation in condemning entirely the employment of a marine force for the extinction of the slave trade, he declared he thought it impracticable, and agreed with Clarkson in his fears that an increase of the horrors would be the only consequence.

As for the employment of our ships on this worse than abortive duty, Captain Mansel gives his opinion, founded on experience, that it is actually injurious to the service, as he words it 'the worst school that can be devised.' There are no vicissitudes of weather to practice the men, it is either a tornado or moderate breezes,—for the tornado, of which there is ample warning, and which does not last more than three hours, all sail is taken in, and for usual weather a reef is never required. Thus it is all idle work. When the crews return to a northern climate, the best men, the older seamen suffer in health, and are lost to the service. Discipline, too, is impaired, especially by the boat work, which makes the only active part of duty.

Mr. T. B. Horsfall, an African merchant residing at Liverpool, is of opinion that the squadron will never suppress the slave trade, the coast being too extensive.

Mr. T. Thompson, surgeon in the Royal Navy, who has served for ten years on the coasts of South America and Africa, is of opinion that the adopted means of prevention tends to increase the trade, stimulating as it does the gambling spirit, which is a prominent characteristic of the African chiefs.

The evidence of Mr. J. Moore, chairman of the Brazilian Association of Liverpool is less positive than the preceding testimonies. He believes that to some extent the squadron interposes obstacles to the slave trade, but he adds that the supply must be almost equal to what it was formerly, and that the trade is still carried on with activity.

Doubtless the squadron does interpose obstacles, but the obstacle is merely local, and the obstacle in one place is more than made up for by the shipments elsewhere to compensate it. The true name for the operation is the diversion of the slave trade, —the diversion of it from certain channels the most convenient for it into others less so, the unhappy slaves being the sufferers by the change; so that it is a mere local diversion, with substantial aggravation. As her Majesty's ship displaces so much water by her bulk below the line of flotation, so her presence on the African coast displaces a certain portion of the slave traffic, moving it elsewhere, but no more suppressing it than the ship suppresses a drop of the sea on which it floats.

We shall conclude with the evidence of Captain Stopford, of the royal navy, who lately commanded H. M. S. *Pearl* on Brazil station.

He is asked whether, as a naval officer, he is of opinion that the British squadron will ever extinguish the slave trade? His emphatic reply is 'Never.' Without much experience of his own in the slave trade, he has learnt from the experience of brother officers the utter hopelessness of the attempt. He was next asked whether the vigilance of the squadron caused any of the cruelties practiced, his answer was in the affirmative, the vessel being more crowded in consequence of the blockade system.

A moment's consideration will show, indeed, that this must be the effect. As one cargo out of four or five brought to port will cover the loss of the rest by seizure, it becomes the obvious policy of the slaver to divide his ventures as much as possible, and he will prefer using five small vessels to using one large ship, and he will then crowd as many prisoners as can be crammed together into each of the small craft. Mr. Cliffe states that one vessel of seven tons crossed the Atlantic with thirty-nine slaves on board. A seven ton boat is about the size of the toys that sail matches on Chelsea beach. This result was distinctly foreseen by the Duke of Wellington, by Lord John Russel, by Mr. Clarkson, by Sir F. Buxton; and yet the system fraught with consequences antagonist to the object has been adopted and is persevered in, notwithstanding its cruel miscarriage and enormous cost to the country.

We may be told that it is to some paltry extent protective of our West Indies, as it raises the price of slaves in Cuba; but for the moment admitting this point, which is far from certain, is it to be endured that a protection is to be compassed for the West Indies at the price of all the increased horrors practiced both on land and sea on the unhappy negro captives whose protection against the worst wrongs we profess to have so much at heart, and undoubtedly have very heavily at pocket? To revive the slave trade legally would be less inhuman, than to augment all the barbarities of it in order to compass an indirect protection of our Colonies.

If the evidence to which we have referred that of nine witnesses out of fourteen examined by the Committee showed merely that the blockade system had failed to put down or materially check the slave trade, the continuance of it at a charge of nearly a million a year, and attended with much suffering to those employed in the service, would be a very inconsiderate piece of Quixotism; but it becomes far worse and morally criminal, when it appears that our mistaken humanity is augmenting all the horrors it is intended to repress, that we are both enlarging the scale of the traffic, and doubling the intensity of its cruelties.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE HERO CHARLES BROWN.

Charles stated to us that he was eighteen years old last spring; that from the fifteenth year of his life he was determined to have his liberty. A free coloured man betrayed him by telling his master that he was about to run away. The first thing he knew of this was, that six men and his master came on him as he was hauling plank with a yoke of oxen; he saw by their looks that something was wrong. He continued to work until his master told him to come and lift a plank that lay near him, and as he stooped down to lift it, his master clapped him and on the shoulder; he looked at his master then, said, 'what have I done?' He thought of fighting them for a moment, even the whole six, but immediately concluding that it was imprudent, he resolved to submit. He was then tied with ropes, and put into the smoke house. He happened to have a knife in his pocket, and by it succeeded in cutting the ropes, and by looking through a crack in the wall saw into the window of his master's house, and discovering his master shaving himself, which he supposed was a sign that he was making ready to go off and sell him. He then said to himself, 'now or never, something must be done for myself—liberty or death.' An old axe was laying in the smoke house, he took it up, and with it split the door post, drew the staple, and threw open the door, and took to his heels.

It being about noon and three of the men still there, so that he ran but a few rods till two men were after him, one on foot and one on horseback. He outran the footman and beat the horseman off with the axe. In this way he ran about two miles, when he came to woods into which he went, and his pursuers disappeared. He threw the axe into a stream over which he passed, and ran on to a plantation where his little brother lived, met him in the middle of a field leading a horse by a halter; seized the horse, mounted him and made towards the bars; he then discovered his pursuers waiting for him, and wheeled, crossed the field, over the fence, and into the road. Galloped the horse at full speed for nine miles, when looking back he saw his two pursuers on horseback coming up, and his horse was beginning to fag, he discovered that they were gaining on him, he sprang from the horse, took to the woods and got clear of his pursuers. Night came on, and he determined to steer his way to where his half brother Garret Harris was. Never had he been there, but knew on what side of the creek he lived, the distance being about twenty-six miles, took two or three nights to reach it, keeping along the creek. No shoes, no hat, no other clothes on him except his shirt and trowsers. Spent more than half his time taking thorns out of his feet, sometimes using one thorn to *dig out another*. One night it was so cold that his toes would have frozen had it not been for a pair of old gloves he drew on them. When he got to the place where his brother lived he kept hid until the second night. His pursuers had been there two days before him, and hunted all the country round, and concluded that he had run himself to death, and was laying dead some place in the woods. His brother Garret thought in his mind that Charles was not dead, he went into the meadow and walked about in it in hopes Charles might see him and come to him, which he did, knowing him, as he said, 'by his dodge,' and came to him. Charles hid for three or four nights, until he obtained some clothing, and some food, and then he started with Garret and Anthony Hollingsworth for the North, steering by the North Star. Two weeks afterwards they came to Indiana, Pa. Our whole town and county were kind to them with the exception of a few heartless cyphers.

Many anecdotes are told by them as to the way they obtained food, by robbing spring-houses, taking chickens, pigs, and turkies. One night the owner of a spring house came into it when Charles was there, he stood up close in the corner and being of the *right colour* was not observed, and got something to eat.

He says the slaves think stealing food no crime, but they abhor robbery. After he had been here a good while, with some reluctance he told a store of robbing a woman of a loaf of bread and some apples, under the following circumstances: Being for a day or two in a state of starvation, and having a trifle of money, they thought they would venture out and buy some food. Charles went to a good-looking farm, saw the men working in a field at a distance, observed the woman go into the kitchen, went to the door and knocked—no one answering or appearing; he went to the door of the dining-room, and he saw a table set for dinner; a fine loaf of bread and a good many apples were on the table.

He sat down awhile, (still knocking) about half an hour; at last he rose, took up the loaf, filled his bosom with apples, and ran off. He had gone but a few rods, when a woman and three dogs followed him, and the dogs ran him clear to the woods where his companions were, they got scared and ran away too, but he still held on to the bread and apples until the scare was over; about three miles from the house they stopped and ate a fine mess.

These three slaves remained in this county until after harvest, and spent their leisure hours in trying to learn to read. One of them can now read in the Bible, and Charles can spell in four syllables, but Garrett being twenty years old, despaired of learning. One night after harvest, between dark and bed time, Charles appeared in town; and it was said that he was going back to Virginia. In the morning some of his best advisers took him by himself, and conversing with him on the subject, said that he ought not to go back for he was now free, and by going back it was dangerous and most likely would destroy himself; that he would be caught, ironed, sold to the far South, that he would be broken down and made a beast of, and driven as a beast in the cotton-fields, with nothing on him but a breech-clout. Raising his arm, he said 'I have determined to do something for these people, (meaning the blacks,) and let them know what I know; and I would rather be a slave myself for life than not try.' After some silence he said: 'I know more about Slavery than you do. I can be a slave among other slaves and be elevated, and if so, will have pretty good times; and so long as I am able to jump at the word of command, I can be elevated.' He was then pretty well dressed, and he left here on Tuesday morning. His friends still thought that it was a boyish notion, and that he would not attempt to go to Virginia again. But on Thursday morning he was seized in Maryland by Irishmen who were working on the railroad, about twelve miles from Cumberland, and taken to the jail at that place. For four or five days he asserted that he was a freeman, until he saw that all hopes of escape was gone, and he being heavily ironed, he told them that he was a slave to Van Meeter, of Hardy county, Virginia, the news was sent to his master, and in a few days he came there. Going into the prison he said, 'Well Charles how do you feel?' 'Very tired massa, with these irons on.' 'Well, Charley, I feel very tired too, having rode very hard.' He then told his story about freedom, and that he was going back to his master, but they had caught him and put him here, but if his master would take him back now, he would serve him and do what was right. Van Meeter replied, 'Charley,' this may all be true, and you may perhaps be a good boy, but I cannot trust you back, you know too much.' And in a few days he was sold for $600 to a slave-dealer named Brady, who put fetters on him, and carried him into Virginia, about 25 or 30 miles from where he had been raised, to his own house. He did not put him in with his drove of slaves, but put him up in his garret, chained to a staple in the end plate of the garret, and handcuffed him. He continued there until the second night, when, by the use of a long pole in the garret, he drew an old drawing-knife to him, and sawed off a link of the chain which connected the fetters, but could not get off the hand-cuffs; with the pole and some old harness lying in the garret, he made a rope, by which he descended from a window (handcuffs on) to the ground, and escaped, running five miles that night, having no clothes, hat, nor shoes on, all his good clothes having been taken down stairs. Travelling at night in this condition, he went on to Hardy county, near the residence of his old master. One day, having made a hole in the top of a haystack, he lay in it watching the slaves at work around him, had nothing to eat for two or three days but raw roasting ears.

He then hid in the rocks two or three nights, and saw a number of his old comrade slaves. He went to see his mother one night, she would not let him come into the house for fear, but talked through the window to him about 15 minutes, charging him to clear off, and never be seen in that country again, as it was known he was thereabouts, and they, [*the patriarchs*] were out to take or murder him. On the fourth night he took to the Allegheny mountains, saying that 'the negro-hunt had become *too hot* on both sides of the river,' and so he cleared himself.

He returned to this county after an absence of about five weeks, worn down, emaciated, lank in flesh, and almost naked, and suffering by a bowel complaint. Refitted a little by the humane poor among us, he went to work among the neighbours, and called to see his brother Garrett at the old cabin, occasionally trying to learn to read, and saying he was determined to go to school next winter.

The last of September rolled on, and a certain Joseph Pollock, son-in-law to one of the Van Meeters, came to town, as was already stated in the Clarion, and acknowledged that this story of the adventure of Charles was true; all about his imprisonment in the jail of Cumberland, his sufferings in Virginia, sale to the flesh-monger Brady, and his escape from him, was all true, and that Charles was a truth-telling young man. Poor fellow, he is of a cheerful mind and a courageous heart; all he needs is moral culture to make him a much superior man to any of those, who, in the darkness of night, stole him and sold him again into bondage. They are *dead and damned men according to the law of our Eternal God, only waiting* (unless they repent) *for the execution of his righteous vengeance.*—And we well know what we are saying: See Exodus xxi, 16. Deuteronomy xxiv: 7. 1 Timothy, i: 10.

Charles's soul was so imbued with the love of liberty, that he has often said that he would willingly spend the last drop of his blood for the liberty of the slaves.

One day when Charles and Garrett (half brothers) were together, a gentleman asked them if they had ever seen their fathers? They looked strangely upon each other, and laughing, replied they had seen men who it was said were their fathers, but they had both run off some years ago. These are the customs and habits of slave countries.

Notwithstanding they have been raised to maturity without being able to read a single verse of the Holy Scriptures, unlike multitudes of men and boys in our streets, not one of them, it is said, have been known to blaspheme the name of their Maker or Redeemer since they came among us.

The last we heard of this heroic child of nature was, that he passed through Strongstown, East 16 or 18 miles, in the custody of the man-thieves, chained to an old horse that would make good wolf-bait, whistling along 'to keep his courage up.' He told that he was going to his old master, who was not a very bad sort of an infidel, but a very great coward. —*Clarion of Freedom.*

The following three advertisements are specimens of the condition in which that class is held at the South,—without regard to colour—which, according to Mr. Calhoun, were never 'created,' and most of whom would certainly have been fortunate had they never been born. The first two are from the St. Louis Republican, and the last from a Georgia paper:

NEGROES WANTED AND BOARDED.

The highest cash price paid for young likely negroes, at 104 Locust street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining Girard's stables.

N. B.—Our house will be well secured, and afford the *advantages of a jail*,' surrounded by walls, and a basement cell in it.

jy 14 WHITE & TOOLY.

$100 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living in Lexington, Mo. on Sunday, the 23d of April, a negro man, named ADRIAN, about 23 years old. Said boy is a bright mulatto, wears his hair long; had on when he left, black pants, grey jeans coat, black glazed hat; no clothes with him except what he had on; no scars recollected except one large scar in one of his hands, occasioned by his hand being caught in the machinery of a steam mill. The scar is still fresh in his hand. He was raised in St. Louis by Mr. Gabriel Paul, and it is thought that he is making his way for that place. I will give the above reward for said boy if taken up out of the State, or fifty dollars if taken up out of the County, or twenty-five dollars if taken in the county, AND DELIVERED TO ME IN LEXINGTON, DEAD OR ALIVE.

mo2 3t THOS. HINKLE.

$25 REWARD—Ran away on the 11th of June, WASHINGTON, a bright mulatto, about 30 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, has lost one or two of his upper front teeth, *blue eyes*, usually wears whiskers, and has a down-cast look when spoken to. *As he is of very bright complexion, he may attempt to pass for a white man.*

I will pay the above reward for his delivery at my plantation, or ten dollars for his confinement in any jail in the State, and fifty dollars for evidence that will convict any white person, or persons, for harbouring him.

M. W. GRACEY.

MACON, MARENGO co. July 11, 1848. 15 4t

Pro-Slavery.

A VOICE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following letter, which we received yesterday morning, with the Charleston post mark, may be a genuine expression of opinion, or it may not. We are inclined to think that under all this appearance of idle banter, there is much of the real feeling of the slaveholding States, and therefore publish it for the especial benefit of all pro-slavery men, here and elsewhere.

We offer no apology for the language used by our Southern correspondents, since—as we are informed—these modes of expression, which perhaps sound rather free to our more fastidious ears, are common in the highest circles of the South, helping materially to make up the parlour small-talk of fashionable life in that refined community of 'peculiar institutions.'—*N. Y. Globe.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE:

CHARLESTON, Aug. 5, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—In the midst of your zeal to head us off from progress in our peculiar institutions, do you not remember how you, as Democrats, have heretofore stood as a bulwark against your fanatical neighbours in their attacks on our rights to property in animals, although they are in the shape of human beings of distinct and infinitely inferior races? Although you have afforded us ninety-nine favours, will you deny us the one hundredth? We have been accused, by the Abolitionists, of being growers of wool of a peculiar specie, as though they had a right to concern themselves about our domestic affairs. Although we of the South were the first to advocate a high tariff to protect home industry, yet as soon as we perceived that the Yankees were building splendid mansions at our expense, we kicked at their insolence; and you Democrats of the North have sided with us. Now, we have not at any time asked of Congress any special protection, having the Constitution all on our side. By our union among ourselves, and the assistance of our Northern Democratic friends, we have been enabled to prosper with our home industry, and to extend our rights and peculiar institutions to Missouri, Arkansas, Florida and Texas; but, WE ARE ALARMED AT THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES!

It is true that we shall not be cramped for room for fifty years, yet it is useless, under the circumstances in which we are placed, to deny that we are deeply engaged in the growing of a peculiar kind of wool; and to secure an extensive sale for our productions, we claim the same right of an unrestricted market for them as the Yankees claim for their cotton fabrics.

You will perhaps ask, 'what species of wool do you grow?'

Well, it is not merino! We grow mingo, congo, and several other species, but that mixed with straight, white, fine fibre does best. We are at much expense in importing and hiring white bucks from the North and from Europe, and we therefore hope that Congress will permit us to have free trade westward, especially as we ask no other protection to our home industry. Now, as we of the South are too high minded to ask a QUID without a quo, as an inducement for you to assist us with your influence in Congress to permit us to trade with New Mexico and Upper California, and to introduce our staples there, we offer you an extra price for a few hundreds of pure white rams, bearing fine, long and straight staples. Those that are usually offered here are not of the best description for mixing and improving the black, curley and knotty fleeces of our black ewes. You will, of course, perceive that, as the best mixed breed will bring from fifty to one hundred per cent. more than the unimproved at the Southwest and West, from the principal growing districts, we are exceedingly anxious to have our rights secured OR LET ALONE.

If you do not consent to our reasonable demands, we will place Cass in the middle of the log, so that he can butt Taylor off one end, and kick Van off the other.

Your high minded, humble servants.

MANY PLANTERS AND GROWERS.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The editor of the 'Southerner,' a weekly political paper published in Richmond, Va. represents that slaveholders in the Old Dominion are ready to unite on any *general plan* to abolish Slavery *on any terms!* Hear him.

'It is not generally known, yet it is nevertheless true, that two-thirds of the people of Virginia are open and undisguised advocates of ridding the State of Slavery; and, after the year 1850, when the census is taken, their views will be embodied in such form as to startle the South. We speak understandingly. We have, within the last two years, conversed with more than five hundred slaveholders of the South; and four hundred and fifty out of the five hundred expressed themselves ready to unite on any general plan to abolish Slavery upon almost any terms. Abolition fanaticism at the North has not produced this, but the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of territory has done it. Virginia may be put down as no longer reliable on this question. When she goes, the District of Columbia is free territory; then Delaware and Maryland will also go, and North Carolina and Kentucky will follow suit. This will surround the extreme South with free States; and when that day comes, and it will not be very long, we would just as leave own a parcel of wild turkeys as so many slaves. We may continue this subject in our next, certainly, we shall further consider it.'

Editors at the North and Northwest are copying the above article and exulting over it; but they are a little too hasty. They should compare the assertion of the editor of the 'Southerner' with the action of the Virginia General Assembly on the subject of the *Wilmot Proviso*. The members of the Assembly came fresh from the people, and knew their sentiments on the subject much better than the editor of the Southerner, who has been taught to regard Slavery as a thing only to be *tolerated*, and that *only* till it is possible to get rid of it. He has never, we believe, mingled much with slaveholders out of Richmond. We have the best reasons to know that the great mass of slaveholders in Virginia are as strenuous in defending Slavery as any slaveholder in the 'extreme South.' We are sorry to see our young friend of the Southerner aiding to encourage Abolitionists, by such representations, in their unholy crusade against Slavery. We fear his own spectacles are too deeply tinged with the Anti-Slavery hue. If so, this will account for the colouring he has given to the views of Virginia slaveholders. Like other political editors, he probably represents things as he *wishes* them to be. We have entire confidence in *his* readiness to rid the South of Slavery '*on any terms.*' But if the Bible be true, (as we contend it is) Slavery is destined to exist to the end of time, despite the predictions and machinations of false philanthropists. We express our views with the more freedom, as we have aided in circulating specimens of the 'Southerner' in Georgia.—(*Penfield, Geo.*) *Christian Index.*

NEW PLANS FOR THE ANNEXATION OF MEXICO AND CUBA.

We give in another part of to-day's paper, an article from the *National Intelligencer*, headed 'New Schemes of Conquest and Annexation of Territory,' in which it is said that a scheme is on foot to annex the Mexican provinces on the Rio Grande to the United States, that General Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general council, to make the final arrangements. A few days since, we published an article from a New Orleans paper, giving some particulars of a contemplated insurrection against Spanish authority in Cuba, and having for its object the ultimate annexation of that beautiful island to the United States. Thus we have whisperings and rumours of more annexation, more increase of territory, and more expansion of the American system of Government, and its attendant blessings.

The *Intelligencer* makes a great 'pother' about the contemplated invasion and future annexation of the Mexican provinces, bordering on the Rio Grande, and declaims much about national honour and national justice—as if it were not in the nature of things inevitable that, sooner or later, the republics of the North would overrun the whole of Mexico, and we may add, Cuba, too, before many years. If the inhabitants of those provinces are convinced, as we believe they are, that as an integral portion of the Mexican Confederacy, they will never be free from trouble, disquiet, and disorder, but be subject, continually, to all the calamities that ensue from revolutions, insurrections, and *emeutes*, concocted by military chieftains for their own aggrandizement, at the expense of the State, and believe that by annexing themselves to the United States, they would be more secure, more quiet, that their lives and their property would be better protected, and that they would be at liberty to develope the great agricultural and mineral resources of their country, which they cannot do now, we cannot see but that they have a perfect right to do so, and to secure all the assistance within their reach they can. If General Shields and five thousand Americans, choose to go to those provinces, and identify themselves with such a cause, they absolve themselves from all right of protection from their own Government, and will sink or swim with the movement in which they have enlisted. Such being our views, we do not see any necessity for making such a terrible outcry about the matter. If those provinces succeed in establishing their independence, and their independence as a separate republic be recognized by the leading nations of the world, they will have a perfect right, as Texas had, to seek annexation to the United States; and if those rumours are true, such will, in all probability, be the ultimate result. If we are to have the whole of Mexico, as appears to be probable, sooner or later, this would be as good a method as any other, of getting her.

It may be possible that this expedition of Gen. Shields may have been suggested, and is about to be undertaken, in consequence of the difficulties in the midst of which Congress is placed, in reference to the extension, or non-extension, of Slavery into the new territories. Certain it is, that if successful, it would, in connection with the annexation of Cuba, bring about an equilibrium—a balance of interests on the Slavery matter, that would be attended with good results. Our mechanics and labouring people are the slaves of a state of society which reduces them to a condition of servitude as low as that of the negroes of the South. They are not identified with the soil; nor, when out of employment, have they any source on which they can depend for assistance, or means with which to support themselves and families. They are the victims of competition. When work or employment is abundant, they make out to get a scanty subsistence; when the times are dull and employment scarce, they are perfectly free to starve. Such is not the case with the coloured slaves of the South. They are identified with the soil which they till; they have a claim upon it as well as their masters for their support; and they are not at liberty to procreate as rapidly as the white slaves of the North are, which is a consideration of much consequence under the circumstances. They will not increase so much as to encroach on the means of subsistence.

Again, in Mexico, there is a species of Slavery, or human servitude, which, in whatever light it may be viewed, is nothing but Slavery. We mean the system of Peonism, by which a creditor is allowed to hold a perpetual mortgage on the labour of the debtor, until the amount of his debt is paid. Under this system, which is upheld and recognized by the laws of that country, and is a municipal and peculiar institution, as fully as the system of negro Slavery in the Southern States and in the island of Cuba, a labourer who becomes indented to his master, is seldom or ever released from his Slavery. It is the interest of the master to keep him in debt, and in debt and in servitude he remains during the term of his natural life. It is mockery to call such a system by any other than human Slavery.

Slavery thus existing, in one form or another in the North, as well as in the South—in Mexico, as well as in Cuba—if more of Mexican territory and the island of Cuba were annexed to the United States, the consequence might probably be a balance, or equilibrium, between those different species of servitude, which would be satisfactory to the advocates of each. There would in such case, be no need of Wilmot provisos, or anything else of the kind. Each section of the country would be satisfied, and the rights of each would be protected.

We see no use in making an outcry about the further examination of Mexican territory, or even of Cuba. The Spanish race, on this continent, are destined to be displaced by the Anglo Saxon; and come the day will, when the territory which they occupy will be tilled, and its resources developed, by the bone and muscle of the United States.—*New York Herald.*

Selections.

CORRESPONDENCE ON SLAVERY.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND THE O.S GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We give below that portion of the letter of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland to the Old School Assembly in this country, which relates to the subject of Slavery, and the reply of the Assembly to the same. The Irish letter was written in 1847 and the reply adopted at the late meeting of the Assembly in Baltimore.—*Evangelist.*

The Irish Letter.

From your last communication we deeply regret to find that our letter of 1846, in which we deemed it our duty to address you, on the subject of American Slavery, a remonstrance intended to be no less friendly than faithful, has given you such deep, but as we answer groundless, and certainly unintentional offence, that you have determined, in future, to exclude the subject altogether from our fraternal correspondence. We trust the determination, which appears to us hasty, and was probably formed under feelings of considerable excitement, will not be persisted in by your venerable Assembly; but that, on reconsidering the whole case, you will admit it to be mutually your duty and ours to 'hear' and to 'address' the word of exhortation. We are the more confirmed in this hope, because in a former letter you frankly, and we are satisfied truly, assure us, that there was no disposition, on your part, 'to repel the counsel of brethren abroad, or evade responsibility and discussion at home on this momentous question' of Slavery; and you further stated, with equal good faith, that you 'are not contented to slumber amidst the evils connected with Slavery, nor to shun investigation of your duty to the bottom.' In the spirit of these statements we cordially acquiesce, and, indeed, the principle of reciprocal faithfulness which they appear to us to embrace by implication, seems indispensable to the maintenance of righteous and profitable intercourse between churches; for were you and we to hold towards each other the language of unmixed panegyric, or even to abstain from expostulation when truth and conscience demanded plain dealing, our conduct, we apprehend, would be at once most injurious to one another, and most offensive to the great Head of Zion. God forbid that we should arrogate to ourselves the sole exercise of a wholesome and kindly censorship over the church with which we correspond; on the contrary, we have uniformly professed our entire willingness to receive the word of remonstrance, and in particular, we desire to thank our American brethren, and be humbled before God, for our culpable remissness in the work of evangelizing the Roman Catholic population of Ireland.

We have carefully reviewed our letter of last year, attending particularly to those statements which might be supposed most calculated to impart to your reply a somewhat unbrotherly tone, and we must candidly confess we see no cause for modifying a single sentiment, or departing one iota from the strong testimony which we have conscientiously borne. Slavery, root and branch, was hated with a perfect hatred, as it existed in our own West India Islands, and our opposition only ceased with the death of Slavery there; nor can we view it with greater complacency, as it converts free America into a foul misnomer, and forms a dark and deadly stain on the escutcheon of evangelical Presbyterianism. At the same time we know we are comparatively powerless to remove the evil, and, to say the truth, we unfeignedly desire that other parties may be covered with the glory of its removal. It is our fervent wish that proud distinction may be earned by the American people themselves, still more by the American churches, and most of all, by our evangelical Presbyterian brethren. You tell us that Slavery is an institution which your Church never did, and does not now, set itself to defend; and this declaration we had as indicating, so far, a step in the right direction; and we respectfully submit, that the Christian world would, of necessity, regard you as shielding that obnoxious institution, if you unwisely adhere to the resolution of attempting to prevent your correspondents of other churches from expressing honestly, and in the spirit of kindness, their opinions of its hideous and inveterate enormities.

The views which we have taken the liberty of presenting to you on former occasions you have been pleased to stigmatize as 'obviously erroneous;' and this grave sentence against us appears to rest mainly, if not entirely, on the assumption, that we are ignorant, while you are well-informed on the subject—that we are incompetent to enter intelligently into the bearings of the question, while you thoroughly comprehend and appreciate it in all its momentous relations. Now, dear brethren, we are free to admit, that if close contact with Slavery is favourable to a right understanding of its nature, and a just appreciation of duty to the enslaved, you are fairly entitled to tax us with ignorance, in view of your own superior position and consequent attainments. If, on the other hand, in all ages, and among all nations, wherever Slavery has existed, its tendency has been corrupting to the moral judgments and feelings of all within the sphere of its unholy influence, then we conceive that our sentiments (the healthy product of a clime which cannot be tainted by the breath of Slavery) possess a strong claim on your most serious consideration; but, as we do not profess, in the compass of a letter, to enter fully into the merits of the question, we shall, for the present, bring our observations to a close, by soliciting your attention to what appears to be the master difference between you and us on this painfully interesting subject. Your General Assembly, you inform us, has no power to deal with Slavery as a purely civil institution; while you conceive you are with some measure of faithfulness performing your duty in relation to the moral aspects of the system. Passing over the mere technicality regarding the jurisdiction of a General Assembly, are we to be informed that the sturdy, evangelical Presbyterians of America can exert no influence in altering, or if need be, abolishing the civil institutions of the country? Our West India Slavery was a civil institution, but by the blessing of God on the efforts of right-hearted Christian men, it has breathed its last. You may labour for the amelioration of 'the moral evils connected with Slavery,' but as these are, undoubtedly, the corrupt fruit of a corrupt tree, they will never cease to be productive while that tree sends down its roots and spreads its branches in your fine and magnificent country. The sentence of justice, and we will take leave to add, the sentence of mercy upon that tree is, 'Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?' We pray that the God of truth and mercy may preside in your councils, direct all your plans and deliberations for the advancement of his own glory, and abundantly bless you in every good work.

The Assembly's Reply.

With respect to the matter to which the greater part of your letter is devoted, we would simply observe that we have heretofore expressed to you our position; and we would refer you to our former statements on that subject. If we have declined any further discussion with you, in relation to Slavery in the United States, it is not because we shrink from any discussion on the question of Slavery, or as to the question of our duty in relation to it. We trust that we are influenced neither by timidity nor by any apprehension that we cannot sustain the conclusions we have deliberately adopted. All that we mean to say, is, that as the subject in all its bearings is before our eyes, as we have

heard them spell and read, and it is no exaggeration to say that for the time and opportunity they have had, they would bear comparison to any school composed of a like number of whites I have ever witnessed. The school has been in operation a little over two months, and most of them are in the 1st and 2d reader of McGuffey. A little girl of but three years of age was spelling in two syllables, and in the 2d reader. Her pronunciation was good. This little coloured school is conducted by a young lady of the name of Miss Lucy Coates, a woman who regards not the slavish prejudices of the multitude, when the cause of justice and humanity are at stake Here is an example for imitation to our timid Anti-Slavery men; there are hundreds, nay, thousands, scattered in every section of the country, whose better judgment convinces them, that the friends of liberty are in the right, but are too timid to break loose from their old pro-slavery organizations.

The prejudice which existed against the settlement of these slaves is almost subsided. Many of those, I am informed, who first resided there, are now acting a Christian part towards them.

There is one difficulty which I would here mention, and that is, the want of funds to conduct the school. It is the intention of those friends of the blacks, who first put the school into operation, to continue it, if possible; but funds are needed. Will not some of our Anti-Slavery friends loosen their purse strings, and contribute a little to secure the education of twenty-two coloured children? An opportunity is here presented, whereby the friends of humanity may convince those who are prating about the brutish dullness and incapacity of the negro character, that they are capable, by proper treatment, of attaining a high stage of mental culture.

Kind reader, if you have a small donation for the above purpose, direct it to Ely Coates, or Andrew Stevens, Milton, Miami county, Ohio, and I doubt not it will be thankfully received.

One word on the state of public feeling, and I will close. If you had not, Messrs. Editors, any other means of ascertaining public sentiment in Darke county than through the medium of our county presses, you would be wofully deceived. The truth is, there is a perfect commotion in the public mind, and the free territory vote will astonish the Cass and Taylorites of our region.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES HANWAY.

Trial of Drayton.

The *Baltimore Sun* gives a full report of the trial of Drayton in the U. S. Criminal Court at Washington.—We give so much of it as we have room for and is of general interest.

The first witness called on the part of the prosecution was Andrew Hoover who identified the two slaves and testified that they were in his possession on Saturday, but were found the next day on board the schooner Pearl, at the mouth of the river, in company with Drayton. The next witness H. S. Williams, stated the circumstances of the capture of the vessel, which are already generally known. He was followed by Thomas Orme, whose testimony was more in detail. The evidence given on the 28th of July, we copy in full.

Thomas Orme:—I was on board the steamer; as we approached the Pearl we saw no other vessel; I did not navigate the steamer; we boarded the schooner; our men went all over the vessel, some to the hatches, which were down; we carried the white men on board the steamer; Hoover was there, and his negroes; I availed myself of frequent opportunities to converse with Drayton, who appeared anxious to converse, and, indeed, he sent for me; I told Mr. Drayton if he had anything to say to me, he must do it voluntarily, and of his own free will; I remarked to him, that I thought it foolish to undertake such a thing without the means of resistance. He replied, substantially, that the crime itself was bad enough, and he would not be instrumental in shedding blood. He said he was no Abolitionist, and that upon one occasion he was offered by a negro man $400 to convey him to the North, and he would not do it; also, that he was called a liar in Philadelphia, for saying that the condition of the negroes at the South was better than at the North. He repeated several times the declaration that he was not an Abolitionist. In reference to resistance, Drayton said that the negroes came to the opening into the cabin several times, and asked him if they should fight, and he answered, no; it's of no use, we are taken. He said that his poverty caused him to do it, and he had lost a vessel. When we got on board of the Pearl, and ascertained that the negroes were on board, we gave three cheers; there were thirty-five of us and we made the noise to induce them to believe there were more of us. I had thought they had a swivel on board.

He said, 'it's no use, we are taken,' He said he was employed by others, that poverty had induced him to it, and he was no Abolitionist. He said that he had been sick since December, 1846, since which time he had done no work. He refused to give information as to who his employers were, as it would not mitigate his punishment, and he expected to end his days in the penitentiary. He said that at twenty one years of age he had a good living, had lost it; and he expected to go to the penitentiary, where God, in his Providence, might save his soul. He spoke of his sickness and misfortunes, as if he thought of his latter end. He said he was only a mite, or one of the smaller fry; that he had been employed by others. He said, in answer to a remark of mine, that the people here wanted the principals; that he could give information that would lead to the principals, if the slave owners would let him go, or sign a petition for his release. He said that if they (his employees) let his family suffer, perhaps the matter would be different. He said, in presence of Sayres, that he had chartered the vessel of Sayres, in Philadelphia, for one hundred dollars. Sayres said he had nothing more to do with it than to charter the vessel.

Drayton said that Sayres knew nothing of the employers; that he (Sayres) only came here for the purpose of carrying negroes away. I so understood it, that Sayres knew nothing more than that he was to convey negroes away. This conversation was all in the boat. Drayton said that he objected to English coming here from Philadelphia, but Sayres said that English had never been in Washington, and desired to see it. Sayres and Drayton both said at the supper table, that the first English knew of negroes coming on board was when Drayton told him, at sundown, that seven, or several negroes wanted to go down to the mouth of the river, and he was going to take them. On Drayton we found a watch, which belonged to a negro, which he delivered up; I thought that the guard or something belonged to Drayton, and said to him, if any part of this belongs to you, you had better take it; he answered, it all belongs to me by right.

I asked if he had given any value for it—he refused to answer. He admitted that the watch was the negro's. He said that the condition of the slaves at the South was far better than it was to the North. I told him that I knew some of the masters of the slaves, and it was in this connection he made the remark about the condition. I understood that he knew they were slaves. I spoke of Mr. Carter's slaves. He did not say that he knew that Col. Carter's slaves were on board. Speaking of the slaves and the excitement, he appeared to have great confidence in me, and said that sooner than be torn to pieces by a mob, which he likened to a mad bull, he would prefer to go up on deck and let me shoot him. He said the Pearl sailed about 10 o'clock at night, and if he thought pursuit would be made, he could have escaped. I think he said he sailed from the city wharf—Sayres or English might have said this.

I think it more than likely that some person on board might have said to Drayton that he would go to the penitentiary for life. I rebuked persons who spoke to the prisoners tantalizingly; there was one person on board who said that he would hang them on the yard-arm. No other person countenanced such language. There were no arms on board the schooner, except one double barrel gun, in bad order; there were some clubs and axes that might have been used. When Drayton was in the cabin, before he was taken, I told him to come out; and when the door was opened I expected resistance, and kept him within the range of my gun, and I told him he must not get out of the range of the gun; have no recollection of saying, or having heard said to him, if you don't come out I'll put a ball through you. I think the remark about hanging them on the yard arm was made out of the presence of Drayton. Drayton and I spoke of the large amount of property on board, &c., and I suppose it was this fact, and his supposition that great excitement would ensue, that led him to speak of the mob.

W. H. Craig. I was board the steamer when she came up to the Pearl, &c. [The witness repeated the circumstances of the arrest, &c., of the vessel, all of which I omit.]

Samuel Baker. I am a sea faring man, and was captain of the steamer Salem. The schooner Pearl lay in Cornfield harbor, under Point Lookout. It was 2 o'clock. I navigated the steamer. The Pearl was in a condition to go up the bay, and nowhere else; she was not sea worthy. We towed the Pearl near Piney Point, and went in the steamboat to Cone river after sunrise. Cone river is opposite Point Lookout. Saw an hermaphrodite brig lying under Point Lookout, about three miles from where we had captured the Pearl; the place where the brig lay was a place where vessels bound up the bay, or up this river, anchor when the wind is ahead; it is not a place of general anchorage; it is no place where water, &c., can be obtained.

The weather was not such as would compel any vessel put into such a place; I did not see the name of the brig; I can't say the brig was there when we captured the Pearl. The wind was northwest at the time of the capture; rather a sailing breeze for any vessel; it was a five knot breeze; this breeze was such that the brig could not have anchored there at all; she might have got up or down the bay, as she pleased.

Cross examination.—The witness here underwent a nautical examination. If I were in a vessel drawing three feet front and five back, with a head wind and tide, I would not have gone into the bay that night at all; but, if I were on such an expedition as this schooner was, I don't think I would have stopped.

Did not speak the brig; can't say if she had a cargo. Cornfield harbour is a common anchorage. Nothing unusual for a down-eastern vessel to anchor anywhere; they sometimes anchor in the Bay of Fundy. We had pleasant weather all the time; we had no such weather as to compel the brig to anchor where she did. After we had left Cone river, at 12 o'clock, on our way back, the brig was gone; the time intervening was four hours. If she had sailed up the Potomac, I must have seen her.

Lewis Winter. I know Joseph S. Donovan, of Baltimore; he is a trader in slaves; resides in Camden street. I know the prisoner at the bar, at least I know him as a man who was at Donovan's a year ago; I have not seen him since; it may be less than a year.

The District Attorney called this witness to prove that, in the month of June, 1847, the prisoner proposed to Mr. Donovan, that he, the prisoner, had a vessel and would coast about the shores of Maryland and Virginia, pick up slaves, bring them to Donavan, who could confine them in his pen, and, after search was over, they might be shipped to the South, and both profit by them. Mr. Carlisle objected to the evidence. Mr. Key urged its admissibility, on the ground of its showing the intention of the prisoner to steal and sell the slaves in the Pearl. The argument had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

The examinaiton of witnesses was continued on the 29th. Mr. Mann concluded an argument in opposition to the admissibility of the evidence relative to the alledged proposition of the prisoner to Donovan. The court ruled the evidence to be inadmissible. Donovan, it was stated by the District Attorney, promptly declined the proposition and gave information to the police.

W. H. Craig recalled for cross examination. I came up from the wharf with the prisoners. There was a crowd around them on the way up; there was a demonstration on the part of some persons against the prisoners; we rescued them and put them into a hack. English was with me; the others were tied together. [Question asked, whether any weapon was drawn against the prisoners, objected to, and ruled out.]

K. H. Lambell. I have known the prisoner for three or four years by sight; the first time I saw him he run wood to this city. He had a small sloop, and occasionally ran oysters: he told me that his health was bad; this was last summer; the Doctor, he said, had recommended him to take to the water again; he said it was a small business, but he followed it for his health; he did not appear anxious to sell his oysters. Mr. Carlisle objected to this evidence. Mr. Key replied, that it was a circumstance showing that he was here without any ostensible business, from which the jury might infer that he was here preparing for this enterprise. The Court said he might prove that the prisoner was here, and nothing else.

The case was here closed on the part of the prosecution. We gave in last week's paper, in a letter from the *Tribune*, an account of a singular scene which occurred in the course of Mr. Mann's argument. Mr. Mann, says the *Sun*, continued:

By urging that the true account of the affair was, that some six or seven negroes made a contract with Drayton to take them to the mouth of the river; that after this it became known to the whole seventy negroes, and they, unknown to Drayton, marched down to the schooner, took possession of it, and made Drayton their prisoner. He was then only a contractor to carry away seven or eight—not to steal them—and the prisoner of the balance.

Mr. Mann here suspended his opening, to take the following evidence as to character.

Samuel Nelson, I live in Philadelphia. I know Daniel Drayton; I have known him 18 years; he was cast away with me once. I was acquainted with his family; he has a wife and six children; one of his daughters was married last winter. He was a member of the same church I was, of the 5th street station, Methodist; he was, to my certain knowledge, a member of the meeting two years; he left the church once, and rejoined again, but don't know at what time. I never heard anything against his moral character. He has for some years past complained of his health; he was not a hearty man; some years ago he was under the doctor's hands for some time; his hair was shaved off at one time, and a blister on his neck. He lost a vessel last fall or winter was a year; at least was so said—he came back without it.

Question.—Have you heard people speak of his being concerned in stealing slaves? [Objected to, argued, and confined by the court to general reputation.]

Answer.—Well, sir, I have heard Captain Drayton himself say more than anybody else. I don't know that people said much; it used to be talked over and laughed about, that some of these days it would heave up that he had run away with a negro man, that is, to convey him to a free State. I did not hear, before this transaction, that he had done so, before the 15th of April. I can't say that people said he was a man who would run negroes from the South. These conversations took place in Drayton's presence; and, after he would go out, they would say, "well, I believe Drayton would run off with a negro;" I mean by negro, a slave. I never heard Holmes of Kuhn say that Drayton would run off with a slave and sell him again.

Direct Examination.—Never heard his character impeached further than I have said about the joking about his running slaves to the free States. I have heard Drayton say he would not hold a negro in bondage; but would free one if he could.

JULY 31.—*Evidence for Defence continued.*—Jacob Carrigan. Had known Drayton for some years; had employed him to take a cargo of flour to Boston to sell; never heard his character impeached; Drayton had sailed a vessel for witness; never heard anything said about his running slaves.

John Cade. I live in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia; I have known Drayton for 15 years; always found him an honest fellow; never heard anything against his character; have traded with him for years; am a seafaring man; have coasted up the Chesapeake bay. Small vessels go in Cornfield harbour when the wind is heavy down the bay; big vessels, ships and brigs, frequently anchor below the harbour, in the mouth of the river, pretty well up to Point Lookout; have seen four or five such vessels there at a time; have frequently beat up the bay till midnight, and have anchored at the mouth of the river. Drayton has been in bad health for some time; he and I went to Baltimore last summer to get a small vessel; it was not there, and he said that his health was such that he would remain there till he got a vessel; he returned afterward to Philadelphia, and said he was unwell.

Cross-examined.—Have known vessels to anchor at the mouth in fair weather. Saw Drayton in Philadelphia in April last, about the first of the month. Have heard Drayton joked about running slaves off. Have never heard people speak of his running away slaves. It is a common joke among watermen about running slaves. Never heard Nelson say that Drayton was a man who would run negroes. Drayton said nothing to me about his trip to this place in April last. Have never seen a vessel anchored within three miles of Point Lookout, on the bay side of the Point; have seen them anchor at the distance of three miles, frequently; they anchor in all parts of the bay; the place of anchorage depends on the wind and the size of the vessel; vessels have charts of anchorages; there is no anchorage marked on the charts within three miles of Point Lookout, on the bay side.

The defence here offered the testimony of several of the negroes, to prove that Drayton had no agency in their escape. The court said slaves could not be called as witnesses.

The defence here closed their case.

Mr. Mann here submitted the following propositions of law to the Court:

1st. Servitude of the slave must be proved, not by the mere statements of the master, but by such circumstances as will bring it within the Constitution of the United States, the several acts of Maryland, and acts of Congress establishing and recognizing Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. M. cited, in support of this proposition acts of Maryland, 1715, *ch.* 44, *section* 22; 1783, *ch.* 23; 1794, *ch.* 66; 1796, *ch.* 67, *sec.* 1; 1798, *ch.* 76; and under these statutes, and as explanatory of them, *Lee* vs. *Lee*, 8 *Peters*, 44, *and* 2 *Howard*, *Rhodes* vs. *Bell*, 397.

2d. That to make out a larceny it must be proved that a trespass has been committed within the body of the county, by taking the slave from the master's possession.

This point, said Mr. Mann, was too clear for argument.

3d. That the going of the slaves on board of the prisoner's vessel in this county, if proved, is no proof of such trespass and taking, without additional proof that such going on board was with the knowledge and consent of the prisoner.

4th. That the going on board of the prisoner's vessel, if proved, &c., is no proof of larceny, unless such going on board was by the procurement of the prisoner.

5th. That the going of the slaves on board of prisoner's vessel, within the county, even if such going on board was with the knowledge and consent and by the procurement of the prisoner, is not such a taking sufficient to charge the prisoner with stealing, unless it be also proved that the prisonar knew them to be slaves.

Cited 8th Ohio Reports, 230, 1 *Russell on Crimes*, 435; 2 *Leach*, 671; 3 *P. Williams*, 439.

6th. That colour is not sufficient evidence of Slavery, to raise a presumption that the prisoner knew them to be slaves.

Cited 3 *Harrington's Rep.*, 551; 1 *Devereux's Rep.*, 376.

7th. If the prisoner found the slaves on board of his vessel, without any previous act or knowledge on his part, even a subsequent conversion to the prisoner's use would not support a charge of stealing, for want of an original taking.

Cited 8th Porter's Rep., 461; *Russell & Ryan*, 118; 1 *Taylor's Rep.*, 126.

8th. That the statute of 1796 virtually repealed the act of 1737, under which these indictments are framed.

Mr. Mann then delivered a long argument upon these several propositions.

Mr. Key replied briefly, relying upon the evidence in the cause as supplying everything necessary to conviction; and upon the decision of this court in the case of United States vs. Lee, for stealing a slave.

Mr Carlisle followed, principally upon the two points, that *lucri causa* is necessary to larceny; and that the act of Maryland in force, does not make the offence larceny. Before he had concluded, the Court adjourned.

AUGUST 1.—At the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. Carlisle resumed his argument upon the points of law submitted by Mr. Mann and himself yesterday, and spoke until after two o'clock.

At a quarter before 3 o'clock his Honor delivered his written opinion upon all the points presented by the counsel for the defence.

Messrs. Mann and Carlisle excepted to the decision of his Honor, and then the Court adjourned.

AUGUST 2.—The following is a statement of the opinion of the Court upon the points of law submitted by the defence:

1st point—That the servitude of the slave must be proved, not by the claim or possession of the master, but by such facts as will bring him within the Constitution and acts of Maryland as authorize Slavery.

By the Court—The ownership of a slave, on a trial for stealing him, must be proved precisely as the ownership of any other piece of property. It is not necessary to do more than to establish generally that he is owned by the alleged owner, and is held and possessed as such by said owner.

2d—[granted by the Court]—To constitute the stealing of a slave, it must be proved that the prisoner committed a trespass, within this county, by taking said slave from the owner's possession.

3d and 4th—[granted by the Court]—That the going of the slave on board the prisoner's vessel, if proved, is no proof of such trespass, without additional proof that such going on board was with the knowledge, and consent, and procurement, of the prisoner.

5th—That even if such going on board by the knowledge, consent, and procurement aforesaid, be proved, it is not a taking sufficient to charge the prisoner with stealing, unless it be also proved that he knew him to be a slave.

By the Court.—It is not necessary that the prisoner should have positively known the slaves alleged to have beenstolen to be such. If it were, there could never be a conviction, for such knowledge, if it existed, could never be proved, much less that he should have known them to be Andrew Hoover's slaves. It is sufficient if the jury find from the evidence that they did not belong to the prisoner, and that he had reason to believe they belonged to some one else, and that he was violating the rights of property of a citizen or citizens of this District—and, in point of fact, did so violate them.

6th—That colour, in this District, is not sufficient proof of Slavery.

By the Court.—Colour is *prima facie* evidence of Slavery in this District, but the presumption may be, and is easily, repelled by proof that the negro passes as free, and which being made, the parties would be put to direct evidence.

7th—[granted by the Court]—That if the prisoner found the slaves on board his vessel, without any previous act or knowledge on his part, even a subsequent conversion to his own use would not support a charge of stealing, for want of an original taking.

8th—That to constitute stealing, the original taking away must be with intent to convert the slave to the prisoner's use, and to derive a profit, advantage, and benefit to himself, from such conversion.

By the Court.—I do not think that to constitute stealing, the original taking away must be with intent to convert the slave to the prisoner's use, and to derive a profit, advantage, and benefit to himself, from such use. The stealing must be felonious—the definition of larceny is, "the felonious taking and carrying away the goods of another"—(Blackstone). This definition must be used in construing the act of Maryland of 1737, ch. 2. Statutes must be construed by and out of themselves, but when they use terms known to the common law, you must resort to the common law to see what the terms mean. Felonious taking is the taking *animo furandi*, or, as the civil law expresses it, "*Lucri causa.*" This desire of gain, the Court is of opinion, need not be to convert the *article stolen* to his (the taker's) own use, nor to obtain for the thief the value in money of the thing stolen. If the act is felonious, and is prompted by the desire to obtain for himself, or another even, other than the owner, a *money gain*, or any other inducing advantage, or dishonest gain, it is in my judgment a larceny.

9th—The transportation of a slave to assist him to escape from Slavery is not such a conversion as will constitute stealing.

10th—To this the Court said: Merely to entice a slave to run away, without further intent on the part of the enticer, is not larceny, although the slave should run away; that is barely enticing, without any felonious carrying away—and that is, the Court thinks, what the law of 1751 was intended to provide against.

11th—To this point, the Court said: Merely to transport a slave, if it *stands alone*, is not larceny; but if it be preceded by corruption of the slave's mind, and by artful means decoying him away, and then feloniously taking and transporting him, it is larceny.

12th—The Court said the act of Maryland of 1737, so far as it relates to slaves, *is not* repealed by the act of 1796, ch. 87, sec. 19.

13th—That to convict, the jury must believe, not only that the prisoner not only took and carried the slaves away, and out of their master's possession, &c., but also they must believe the taking was with a felonious intention.

The Court gave the instruction with this addition: That a felonious taking is a taking *animo furandi*, &c., as explained in answer to point No. 8.

14th—That if the jury believe that these slaves were taken on board the Pearl with the intent to transport them to a free State, then the offence comes under the provisions of the act of 1796, and is not larceny.

The Court gave the instructions with this addition: That if the jury believed that the prisoner, before receiving the slaves on board, imbued their minds with discontent, persuaded them to go with him, and by corrupting influences, &c., caused them to come to his ship, and feloniously took and carried them away, then it was a case of larceny.

15th—The Court said on this point, that if the jury believed the prisoner never took and carried the slaves away, then he was not guilty.

To all this ruling the defendant's counsel took exception.

This morning, till one o'clock, the counsel were engaged in preparing these bills of exception.

By the Court.—The mere transportation of a slave, with a view to assist him to escape out of Slavery, is not stealing in this District. But if such transportation be preceded, in the judgment of the jury, by a seduction of the slave from his duty, and a corrupt influence on his mind, which induces him to comply with the desire of the seducer, that he should leave his master and go with him, it would, thus accompanied, if the taking were felonious, be a larceny.

After this matter had been disposed of, Mr. Key addressed the jury in forcible and impressive array of facts in the case, and the application of them under the case. Mr. K. also explained the cause and necessity of the manifold indictments, and vindicated his own course most triumphantly, from the insinuations and imputations thrown upon his official conduct.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Mann commenced to address the jury in behalf of the prisoners. He took up the several instructions, given by the Court, *seriatim*, and argued that the facts in evidence would not justify a conviction under any one of these instructions. He concluded a few minutes before five, and the Court then adjourned.

Mr. Carlisle speaks in the morning for the prisoner, and then Mr. Key closes for the prosecution.

AUGUST 3.—At the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. Carlisle commenced his address to the jury in behalf of the prisoner. He reviewed the law and the facts, and contended that the prisoner was not guilty of larceny under the act of 1737, but of transportation of slaves under the act of 1796. He closed his remarks at half past two o'clock.

Mr. Key followed in reply, which was listened to with the utmost attention. His remarks were forcible, just and conclusive.

The final result on this indictment is already known to our readers.

A 'Free Soil' and 'Free Men' Movement in Kentucky.

—The *Lexington (Ky.) Atlas*, of Aug. 8, give the following account of the emigration of a large number of coloured persons, disposed to be Free men, in search of Free Soil, somewhere Northward:

The city yesterday morning was filled with rumours and excitement, on account of a concocted and well laid scheme for a wholesale absconding of the negroes in this vicinity. Rumour states that the number ascertained to have left this neighbourhood on Saturday night, is between fifty and eighty. We have no certain information as to the *precise* number missing, but we know of at least *thirty* who are certainly gone. They left by the way of the Russell road, in a northern direction. It is supposed that they have been persuaded off and are under the care of the Abolitionists. One owner states they were seen going down the Versailles road, firing pistols whooping and singing songs and ditties. There is no doubt but that white men have had a hand in this matter. Five thousand dollars reward has been offered by the owners of the runaways, for their apprehension.

Since writing the above, we learn that it has been ascertained that *sixty-six* slaves have been missing. We learn several have run away from Woodford and Franklin. We also learn by a telegraphic despatch that a good many escaped from the counties of Bourbon and Mason on Saturday night. We never heard of such wholesale running off of negroes before. It is all the work of the Abolitionists.

The *Lexington Observer* of a later date says that six of the fugitives have been captured, and lodged in jail, with a white man who accompanied them. We trust that the rest will escape, and that the example of this company will prove contagious. The fugitives of the 'Pearl' though they did not themselves escape, may be the cause of the freedom of hundreds of their fellow-bondmen.

Still later news by the *Maysville Eagle* states that another gang had escaped from near Maysville in another direction, that some of them had been intercepted, and a fight ensued, in which the men-hunters were defeated. Several more of the Lexington gang are said to have been taken.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1848.

The New Issue.

The nomination of Martin Van Buren, for President, and of Charles Francis Adams, for Vice President, by the Free-Soil Convention held last week at Buffalo, is an event we chronicle with no ordinary pleasure. For the first time in the history of this Government, we see a distinct and definite issue made with the Slave-power by a political party which knows precisely what it is aiming at, calculates precisely the means by which it is to gain its ends, and marches promptly, uncompromisingly, and boldly up to the line which it has marked as the boundary of its action. It is, so far as the question of Slavery is concerned, essentially a *one-idea* party, but that idea is distinctly entertained by its members, is clearly and unequivocally announced to the world, and defended as the only one, in the present condition of public affairs, worth rallying for. It has mystified itself with no impracticable theory of the unconstitutionality of Slavery, and makes no profession of righteousness and zeal, on the general question of Slavery, which it would, at the same time, belie by political action under a Pro-slavery Constitution. But acknowledging its allegiance to the Government, and maintaining the right of exercising the distinctive right of citizenship under it as now constituted, it adheres to the Compromises already made, while it protests against any new ones, having for their object the extension or perpetuation of the peculiar institution of the South. To such a party we can give a most cordial support, so far as is consistent with our higher duty as an Abolitionist, and were we voters, we should esteem it a privilege, to cast a ballot next November for Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams. Such, we trust, will be the course pursued by all the enemies of Slavery who can with a good conscience, take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

The Convention at Buffalo has united the honest and wise men of the old parties in a new Northern party. We say the honest and wise men of the old parties, for we would as soon trust, as a moral man, a convicted pickpocket, as we would an Old Hunker Cass man, and would place as much reliance upon the political intelligence of a hopeless lunatic, as upon that man who supports Taylor upon the unwarrantable assumption that he is any better than Cass upon the Slavery question. We have then, now, two great parties,—a Northern and a Southern party. The first is determined to shut up Slavery in a country where it already exists under the Constitution; to put an end to the usurpations of the slave-power; and to weigh hereafter, with an even balance, the rights and privileges which respectively belong to the representatives of Free and Slave-labour—of the North and the South. The other—the Southern party,—has staked its all upon the extension of Slavery into new Territories, that the power, which the slaveholders have hitherto uniformly wielded, may be preserved to them; and to this end, and that they may catch some small fragments thrown from their masters' table, the Whigs and Democrats of the North, in accepting the Southern nominations of Taylor and Cass, have signified their adherence to the policy of slavery-extension. For whatever may be the action of Congress at its present session, there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Polk, with the veto power in his hands, will permit a bill for the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories to become a law. Should the opportunity be given him he will throw upon the next President the responsibility of definitive action upon that question. And should that duty devolve upon Cass we know that he is pledged to veto the Wilmot Proviso; or should it fall upon Taylor, in the absence of positive proof that he will, or will not pursue the same course, no reasonable man who reflects upon his associations, his education, and his locality, and above all, upon the fact that the South—which never commits an error where Slavery is concerned—places in him implicit confidence, can, for a moment, doubt what that course will be. In any event, then, the Free Soil party stands as the party of the North—of Freedom; and the Whig and Democratic parties, both North and South, as the party of Slavery. No voter, it seems to us, in whose breast glimmers a single spark of the fire of Liberty, should hesitate for an instant, on which of the two to rest his political conscience.

There is, however, still another party—that of the Abolitionists. The Free-Land-men, as such, do not profess to be of their number. They aim at the Prevention, not the Abolition of Slavery. Doubtless, many of them would even oppose the latter, though vainly, for the seed they are sowing will grow as Heaven wills, and not as they will. But it may never be forgotten that should the Free-Land-men succeed in the object they aim at—which we dare not hope—the original purpose of the Anti-Slavery movement remains still unaccomplished. The prohibition of Slavery in New Mexico and California is not a sentence of extermination to Slavery in the States. The system may die in some future age—if it should not come to a violent end before that time arrives—for the want of those distant territories on which to fatten, but in the meantime it has hardly yet crossed the Sabine, and from there to the Rio Grande the vigintial corps will find open marts for five score years to come. There will be no panic in the market for human flesh in Washington, or New Orleans, though Congress should decide to-day that no Mexican soil shall ever be marked by the footsteps of a slave. The flag of the Stars and Stripes, which waves over the slave prisons of the District, will not be hauled down to half-mast, nor the voices of the buyer and seller be hushed in the human shambles of the South, at the proclamation of Free Soil beyond the Rio Grande. The first 'families' of Virginia, and the Chivalry of the Carolinas need not fear, for some generations yet, the loss of their vocation of breeding, in the direct or the line sinister, a supply for the septennial consumption of labourers on the sugar and cotton plantations of the Southwest. 'The vilest system that ever saw the light' still lives and grows in every State of the Union South of Mason and Dixon's line, with all its countless and unimagined horrors, and has renewed its youth and strength by the Annexation of Texas, with its Constitution prohibiting the Freedom of the People. If it trembles at any blow which the Free Soil party has, or can deal it, it is in the apprehension of some possible evil in the dim future, and not the fear of any immediate danger.

But an earnest opposition to the extension of Slavery pre-supposes a sincere conviction of the wrong of its existence anywhere. We much mistake the temper of these Free Land men, and have not read aright the power which a deep and abiding sense of the terrible and unmitigated evils of Slavery exercises over the mind and character of men, if this movement stops short even with the consummation of its proposed purpose. It has arrayed itself against possible Slavery thousands of miles away, in an almost unknown country. The conviction must, and will force itself upon those engaged in such a cause, that they have something to do do with that which exists at home, and intrudes itself daily at their very doors. They are aroused at length to indignant protest at the magnitude of the proposed usurpation of power determined upon by the slaveholders. But discomforture now to these will not be defeat. They will not sit down quietly, and permit to slide from their grasp the domination they have so long exercised, and give over, for the future, all attempts to monopolize and exercise the political power of the nation. And if this be true, if they are now defeated, how much more true will it be if they are triumphant. In either case, a powerful Northern party, called into existence by such usurpation, will not quietly disperse and resolve itself into its original elements, at the successful, or unsuccessful, result of its present effort, when new causes for continued exertion will be constantly appearing. It must become strictly a Northern party, and such a party, determined to arrest, and defend Northern rights and interests, must come in direct and deadly conflict with Slavery itself.

And such a conflict, when it comes, must end in the destruction of Slavery, or the Dissolution of the Union. The Abolitionists, in contending for the principle of No Union with Slaveholders, humble as they are, and without influence as they may seem to be, are standing upon the ground to which the North must come at last. Enchained and entangled as we are in the Compromises of the Constitution, we cannot rid ourselves of the domination of the Slave-power so long as Slavery, or the present Constitution exists. The Slaveholders will yield the Compromises only when the Abolition of Slavery renders them no longer needful. To break them, though it may not abolish Slavery, will dissolve the Union. We care not how the issue may be reached; whether by some Giddings, or Palfrey proposing in the House of Representatives that the Constitution be submitted to the people for such amendments as shall free the North from all support of Slavery; or whether some Wendell Phillips shall thunder at the doors of the Capitol, and demand that the oaths be administered to him as the Representative of a Free People, who will no longer submit to be slave-catchers, or a slave-police, and who claim that *Men* only, and not *Chattels* shall be represented in the National Congress. The issue of Abolition or Dissolution must come, and for that end we labour and wait; to that end we look with hope to the movements of the Free Soil party, but firm in the conviction that the mission of the true Abolitionist is to work directly for that final issue, and not waste either time or energy on preliminary points, which, if honestly contested, can only eventually bring us to that result.

The Convention at Buffalo.

We publish in another column, an interesting letter from our esteemed friend, Samuel J. May, upon the great Free Soil Convention held last week at Buffalo. Mr. Dyer's Report, which he mentions, has not yet reached us, but we shall publish it in full next week. From the Reports in the daily papers we gather such details as will enable our readers to form a correct notion of the proceedings and character of the Convention.

We have had the pleasure of meeting with delegates to the Convention from all parts of the country, on their return home, and we have found them all full of enthusiasm and hope, and agreeing in representing the meeting as the largest and most spirited they ever attended. The number who were present it is impossible to calculate, but is estimated as ranging from 40,000 to 75,000. That the smaller number is within bounds, and the larger not much, if at all overrated, we conclude from the fact that ten thousand persons were known to have arrived at Buffalo, in one day, by way of the Lake, and at another time four thousand arrived by railroad. Smaller parties in hundreds and thousands, for several days crowded the avenues to that city. The Conferees alone, who were composed of two delegates at large, from each State and three delegates from each Congressional district in each State, and who were admitted by ticket to the Committee meeting, that all but the conferees might be excluded, filled entirely a Church, which is calculated to hold about 1500 persons. This fact we have from a member of the Committee, and from it we infer that the mass meetings must have contained its tens of thousands. Among the delegates and spectators were very many coloured persons, who were received with respect, and among the speakers we observe the names of Frederick Douglass, and Henry Bibb, both of whom are reported as being not only tolerated, but received with enthusiasm. The meeting on the first day was called to order by Judge Stevens of Indiana, who has long been known as an Abolitionist in that State. After the appointment of *pro-tem* secretaries, Mr. Preston King of this State offered the following Resolutions agreed upon in an informal committee of Delegates, as embodying the principles by which the Convention was to be governed:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself of all responsibility for the extension or continuance of Slavery, wherever that Government possesses Constitutional authority and is responsible for its existence.

Resolved, That the States within which Slavery exists are alone responsible for the continuance or existence of Slavery within such States, and the General Government has neither responsibility nor constitutional authority to establish or regulate Slavery within the States.

Resolved, That the true, and in the judgment of this Convention, the only safe means of preventing the extension of Slavery into territory now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such territory by an act of Congress.

A Committee of Organization was then appointed, which reported the names of the following gentlemen as officers of the Convention:

PRESIDENT.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

William Bradbury,	*Maine,*
John Mills,	*Massachusetts,*
A. M. Collins,	*Connecticut,*
	New York,
Dr. E. D. Gazzam,	*Pennsylvania,*
S. J. Lowe,	*Illinois,*
Byron Kilbourne,	*Wisconsin,*
Robert S. Wilson,	*Michigan,*
George Creig,	*Virginia,*
Moses A. Cortland,	*New Hampshire,*
W. R. Danfort,	*Rhode Island,*
Lawrence Brainard,	*Vermont,*
David L. Rogers,	*New Jersey,*
Nicholas Spindler,	*Ohio,*
John W. Wright,	*Indiana,*
Wm. Miller,	*Iowa.*
Robert Gardner,	*Maryland,*
L. P. Noble.	*District of Columbia,*

SECRETARIES.

Charles B. Sedgwick,	*Massachusetts,*
Charles B. Dyer,	*Illinois,*
Thomas Bolton,	*Ohio,*
Ralph Butler,	*Maine,*
J. E. Snodgrass,	*Maryland,*
Franklin Taylor,	*Pennsylvania,*
A. M. Johnson,	*New Jersey.*

After this organization of the meeting, the time of the Convention—two days—was consumed in the necessary business of nominations, reporting and adopting Resolutions, and listening to speeches from various distinguished men upon the absorbing subject which had called together this immense crowd of earnest men opposed to the further extension of Slavery.

We subjoin the Resolutions which were adopted as the Platform of the Free Soil Party. They were read by Mr. Benjamin F. Butler of this city, as the unanimous report of the Committee on Resolutions, and were received by the assembled Delegates with enthusiastic applause. The Committee on Resolutions was composed of the following gentlemen:

Ohio—S. P. Chase, W. A. Rogers, E. S. Hamblin.
Indiana—S. C. Stevens, S. A. Huff, Samuel Hoover.
Illinois—J. N. Arnold, Owen Lovejoy, Thomas Richmond.
Wisconsin—J. Godding, H. Crocker, J. C. Mills.
Iowa—Wm. Miller.
Michigan—H. K. Clark, Dr. Ormsbee, P. P. Mead.
Maine—D. Farnsworth, Alfred Johnson, Jabez C. Woodman.
New Hampshire—J. G, Hoyt, W. A. Marston, G. T. Fogg.
Massachusetts—Stephen C. Phillips, Charles Sedgwick, Joshua Leavitt.
Rhode Island—Stephen Benedict, W. G. Hammond, E. S. Underwood.
Connecticut—Wm. H. Burleigh, C. W. Philleo, F. P. Tracy.
Vermont—J. Poland, Asahel Peck, Daniel Roberts.
New York—B. F. Butler, H. C. Stanton, J. L. White.
New Jersey—John W. Sloat, Wm. Dunham, George Opdike.
Pennsylvania—E. D. Gazzan, John A. Wills, John Dougherty.
Maryland—Edwin Thomas, J. E. Snodgrass, Robert Gardner.
Virginia—Geo. Creig.
District of Columbia—L. P. Noble.
Delaware—Jacob Pusey, A. H. Dixon.

THE PLATFORM.

Whereas, We have assembled in Convention, as a union of Freemen, for the sake of Freedom forgetting all past political differences in a common resolve to maintain the rights of Free Labour against the aggressions of the Slave Power, and to secure Free Soil to a Free People:

And whereas, The political Conventions recently assembled at Baltimore and Philadelphia, the one stifling the voice of a great constituency entitled to be heard in its deliberations, and the other abandoning

adopt as their own the previous nomination of the Independent Democrats, so, we presume, he will readily and gladly withdraw his name now that a nomination is made by a Convention whose platform covers the ground which he and his New Hampshire friends have hitherto occupied. Notwithstanding the recent proclamation of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, we have too much confidence in his good judgment, and honest purpose, to suppose that he will not give the weight of his influence, and his undivided efforts to elect the Nominees of the Free-Land-Men.

We hope, next week, to lay before our readers some of the speeches made at Buffalo.

PRO SLAVERY RIOT AT NEWARK.—We learn incidently that a riot occurred in Newark, a few evenings since at an Anti-Slavery meeting held in Clarkson Hall. The windows were broken, the benches destroyed, the office broken into, and a number of Anti-Slavery publications stolen. We hope the thieves will make a good use of them. No particulars have reached us, but we presume the disturbance is a continuance of the difficulty reported by a correspondent at Newark in the *Standard* some two or three weeks since. We regret that he has not sent a farther report.

THE AMISTAD CASE.—The demand of Ruiz and Montes, the Cuban pirates, upon the Government of the United States for the payment of $50,000 for the noble fellows of the Amistad, has been again rejected by the late Congress. The bill passed the Senate, but was lost in the House. The U. S. Congress, however, will yet pay the money for these men as slaves, whom a U. S. Court declared to be freemen, should we have a Cass or Taylor administration, and the claimants are persevering.

☞ Our neighbour Robinson has got out a new and very good political caricature, representing Van Buren astride a Buffalo which is leaping Salt river, tossing Taylor one way with his horns, and kicking Cass another way with his heels.

HON. J. CROWELL, M. C., from Ohio will accept our thanks for a copy of his sound and excellent speech on Slavery in the District of Columbia.

THIS WEEK'S PAPER.—Perhaps we owe our reader an apology for the publication of the long communication on our 4th Page, which however well written, and sound it may be—on that point we have nothing to say—is foreign to the purpose of this journal. Having however, inadvertently admitted a communication stating certain facts of an opposite character, which we supposed would trouble nobody, or call forth a rejoinder, we are bound in common fairness to permit a reply. The discussion ends here.

We need not, we presume, call attention to the article on our 1st Page from the *New York Herald* called forth by a rumor of a recent abortive attempt at revolution in Cuba. The Herald is good evidence that the slave power will not be contented with the extension of Slavery into California and New Mexico.

Congressional.

Debate in the Senate—The Oregon Bill—Speech of Mr. Webster.

By the reports of the recent debates in the Senate, we we observe that Mr. Webster has at last thought it worth while to make himself heard on the great question, which, for all that he did about it might have been settled in favour of Slavery a month ago. The 'thunder' of the Great Daniel, however, is heard this time, luckily before the curtain falls, though without producing the effect that was intended. The amendment against which he contended, and for the soundest reasons as he shows in his speech, was passed by a large vote in its favour. It provides that the line of the Missouri Compromise shall be applied to Oregon as follows:

'That the line of 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude, known as the Missouri Compromise line, as defined by the eighth section of an act entitled 'An act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit Slavery in certain Territories,' approved March 6, 1820, be, and the same is hereby declared to extend to the Pacific Ocean; and the said eighth section, together with the Compromise therein effected, is hereby revived and declared to be in full force and binding for the future organization of the territories of the United States, in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted.

Mr. Webster exposed this new 'dodge' on the part of the slaveholders, as an attempt to obtain an acknowledgment of the right of establishing Slavery in all Territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. He further said:—

I shall oppose all such extension and all such increase, in all places, at all times, under all circumstances, even against all inducements, against all supposed limitation of great interests, against all complaints, against all compromise.

The Bill was finally passed and sent back to the House with certain amendments, the most important of which was that referred to in the following debate. The House however rejected it by a vote of 121 nays to 85 yeas. So Oregon is as far from having a Government as she was a month ago.

Since the above was in type the Yeas and Nays in the House on the Senate's Amendment have been received and the only *yeas* from the Free States—which was virtually a vote to extend Slavery South of 36 deg. 30 min. were:

NEW YORK—A. Birdsall of Broome.
PENNSYLVANIA—R. Broadhead, C. Brown, C. J. Ingersoll.

And the only *nay* was that of J. W. HOUSTON of Delaware.

On the 12th inst, the Bill was returned to the Senate, and an interesting debate ensued on a motion of Mr. Benton that the Senate recede from its amendment. Mr. Calhoun declared that the question was one of vital importance to the South—far more so than the Union of the States. He concluded an excited speech, by declaring that he felt no solicitude regarding the Missouri Compromise; the Senate, he said, might do as they pleased with it; the South would act for herself.

The debate was participated in by several other Senators, and among them Gen. Houston of Texas, who advocated Mr. Benton's motion, and declared that though he would defend the rights of the South, he 'would not carry a crusade to Puget's sound for the extension of Slavery.'' He was accused by Southern Senators with being treacherous to the South, which charge he repelled indignantly, though he gave an evasive answer to a question as to what his course would be in case of the application of the Wilmot Proviso to California and New Mexico. The honourable Senator from Texas is evidently not a Disunionist. Mr. Benton to the repeated asserted, that the Union would be endangered unless this Bill was passed in such a form as to satisfy the South, said:

Sir, it's all fustian! fustian, sir! It is all sound and fury, signifying nothing. Philosophers tell us, sir, that a pebble, dropped in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, would agitate the waters on the shores of China. It would be a small agitation, it is true sir; but it would be a storm, a tornado, compared to the agitation now threatened to this Union. Considering all these threats of disunion as puerile and preposterous, I move, sir, that the Senate recede from its amendment.

While we are writing, the news has arrived that the Senate finally passed the Oregon Bill, on Sunday morning, as it came from the House,—that is by leaving out the Missouri Compromise amendment—a vote of 29 ayes to 25 nays. All of the Senators from the free States, who were present, and Spruance of Delaware, Benton of Missouri, and Houston of Texas, voted to recede from the amendment, and pass the Bill. The negative vote was entirely from the slave States. So Oregon is to be Free Soil for Free men, and though in the nature of things it could be nothing else, yet it may be recorded as a triumph of the Free States that the assertion of a principle the right of the slaveholders to territory South of 36 deg. 30 min. for the extension of Slavery, was not admitted in the Bill. The debate was an excited one, and Mr. Webster is reported to have made a strong speech. During the final debate on the Bill in the Senate, a violent quarrel took place between Messrs. Benton and Butler, the latter having accused the former, as was supposed, of having violated the seal of secresy when the Senate had been, on some former occasion, in session with closed doors. Mr. Benton gave the lie in return, in very offensive language, the parties were with difficulty kept from coming to blows.

Both Houses finally adjourned on Monday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. President Polk signed the Oregon Bill but wrote a Message since Congress adjourned, giving his reasons for so doing. He did not feel at liberty to withhold his sanction to the Bill, inasmuch as the southern line of Oregon is some hundreds of miles North of 36 deg. 30 min. '*Had it,*' he says, *embraced Territories south of that Compromise, the question presented for my consideration would have been of a far different character, and my action upon it must have corresponded with my convictions.*'

Domestic Correspondence.

Letter from Samuel J. May.--The Buffalo Convention.

BUFFALO, August 4th, 1848.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I have been almost carried away by the enthusiasm of the thousands, from all parts of our country north of Masons & Dixon's line, by whom I have been surrounded the last three days. Could we have seen such a movement of the political world five or ten years after the Anti-Slavery agitation was commenced, we should have said 'it is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.' Most of the time that I was able to be in the Convention, it seemed as if I were in an Anti-Slavery meeting; or would have so seemed had I not missed the faces, that I have been most accustomed to see on such occaions. A great deal of high Anti-Slavery thought, and deep Anti-Slavery feeling was expressed by many of the speakers; and I observed that the highest thought and the deepest feeling received the heartiest response from the Mass. I am persuaded that the people are far in advance of their leaders; and would espouse much more Anti-Slavery truth than they give them.

But the leaders spoke and acted like emancipated men. They had broken away from the thraldom of party and seemed to be rejoicing themselves in a true freedom of speech and an untrammeled regard for the rights of humanity. I shall send you herewith what is called a full report made by Mr. Oliver Dyer and his assistants. But it does not contain a tythe of what was said. Some of the best speeches were made at the informal meetings, of which no report was even attempted. So that no one who was not here, can ever know a tenth part of the good things that were said for Man and Liberty.

The report, though it purports to be phonographic, is far from accurate. If I may judge from the transcript it gives of the little, which I said, it is very far from correct. But it could hardly be otherwise. The crowd was so dense, especially upon and around the platform, that the reporters had scarcely room to move their limbs, and the heat was so intense that they were continually obliged to use their handkerchiefs to catch the perspiration from their brows, instead of their pens to record the words that were continually coming (often in copious streams) from the different speakers, that followed each other in quick succession. Frederick Douglass was repeatedly called for, both at the regular and informal meetings; but he was unable to speak, excepting a few sentences on account of the state of his voice.

The most important part of the doings of this Covention you have as accurately as we received it—the Report of the large Committee on Resolutions with B. F. Butler as Chairman. This is to be taken as the platform of the new political party, now formed. It was received with uproarious, deafening applause. Three times three, three times three, and three times three again; hats and handkerchiefs whirling all over that vast concourse of upturned and happy faces, in concert with the huzzas that were coming, like the rush of many waters, from their united voices.

You and I, of course, shall miss from this *expose* of principles, many things that we deem essential to a just regard for humanity, and to the basis of a true Government. Still it seems to me a mighty stride beyond the position of either of the other political parties. And, as such, ought to be hailed by all lovers of humanity as an evidence of progression in the political world.

The nominations, as you will see, were made by the Convention of Delegates, a body amounting to five hundred and twenty or thirty men, sent in a certain proportion, from all the States represented. None but themselves were admitted to their meeting; and no reporter was there to record the statements, appeals and arguments, by which that body was brought, as we are told, to make the nominations *with entire unanimity*. I have been assured by several of the members, that there was the utmost courtesy and fairness in the deportment of the different parties, that were brought together there to harmonize, if they could. Certainly these graces were very noticeable in the Mass Convention; and wherever I heard gentlemen of different parties conversing together, the only wish I heard expressed was to get a broad and deep platform; and then the best men that could be obtained to stand upon it before the nation, at the coming election. The Barnburners assumed nothing to themselves, because of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by their Utica Convention. I am told a letter was read from him, in which he placed himself entirely at the disposal of this body; and exonerated his partizans from all obligations to press his claims.

Soon after the Convention of Delegates came together, I am told, the friends of Mr. McLean communicated a letter from him, declaring his determination not to be considered as a candidate for the nomination. Mr. Giddings, whose name had been frequently heard as a probable nominee, made known his wish not to be thought of as an aspirant to that honour. Mr. Wilmot did the same. This relieved the Convention from the influence which their contending claims might otherwise have had upon the choice; and at the first ballot Mr. Van Buren received a majority of votes in his favour. It was then moved that he be nominated by acclamation; and this was done. The same course was pursued respecting the Vice President; and Mr. Charles F. Adams was placed in nomination with the same unanimity.

I have not yet heard what assurances were received from Mr. Van Buren, or were given by his political confidants, that he would be true to the principles avowed by this new Liberty Party; nor do I foresee how he can reconcile his old opinions and conduct with the doctrines which his new friends call upon him to avow and pursue. His letter to the Utica Convention seems to me to imply a continued approval of his course, when in the Presidential chair, not excepting (for he does not except) his declarations touching Slavery in the District of Columbia—his sanction given to a violation of the United States Mail—and the steps he took with reference to the Amistad Captives. If he still thinks that what he then did, or proposed to do, in those several respects, was right in itself, or required by the Compromises of the Constitution, I see not how he can in good faith adopt all the principles announced in the fundamental Resolutions of this Convention, and govern himself accordingly. But we shall see what we shall see, and hear what we shall hear. He may satisfy many, that the conduct of his Administration, touching the enslaved in our country, was required by the Constitution as he then interpreted it; but he can never satisfy me that it was righteous or humane. And a man who could do as he did, cannot have my confidence.

Let not however, those Whigs who mean to vote for Gen. Taylor, taunt with inconsistency those who have given in their adhesion to the Nominee of this Convention; for there never was a set of men who so egregiously stultified themselves as those Whigs of the North will do, who vote for General Taylor,

Yours truly,

SAMUEL J. MAY.

Letter from Norristown.—Meeting of the E. P. A. S. Society.

NORRISTOWN, 11th August, 1848.

The Annual Meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society has just closed its session. It was held, in accordance with an arrangement entered into last year, in the Baptist church in this village. For the privilege of occupying this house, we pay the sum of forty-five dollars annually, or fifteen dollars a day—the Convention usually continuing its sessions three days. That there is no duty less grateful than the censuring of those with whom we are connected in any friendly way, in the furtherance of the Anti-Slavery cause, none realize so fully as those who feel bound to inflict such censure, and it is with reluctance that I here express what I believe to be the sentiment of a great majority of the members of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, that a truly Christian church would have been glad to grant the house in which it worshipped for an Anti-Slavery Convention, without price, under the conviction that in so doing, it would only be labouring for the advancement of principles which are an integral and very important part of Christianity, and without the success of which, the religion of Christ can never triumph. The pastor of the congregation, Mr. Hutchins, attended our meetings throughout, and is, I believe, as thorough an Abolitionist as a man can be who continues his connection with a Church that fellowships slaveholders, and who still consents to support a Government into the very essence of which the principle of Slavery is thoroughly incorporated.

This year, for the first time, the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania have had the pleasure of listening to Parker Pillsbury, who was invited by our Executive Committee to come on for the especial purpose of attending this Convention. I need not say to you that he was at once welcomed to all hearts. The opinion has been expressed by many of the oldest and stauncest Abolitionsts in this region, that no speaker from abroad has ever entered this field whose sentiments met with a more candid response from the Anti-Slavery men and women of Pennsylvania. His calm earnestness and impressive energy united to the clearness of his logic, certainly render him one of the most efficient speakers we have ever had among us. He remains a few days in this region, and we should only be too glad to keep him longer.

Much curiosity was felt to hear William W. Brown, and I can safely say that none were disappointed as to his ability. The testimony of men of the class to which he belongs is especially desirable, and is certainly more sought after by those who are not completely identified with the cause, than that of any others. His remarks on a resolution introduced on the last day of the Convention, affirming that the Southern slave was influenced to bear his many wrongs without resistance, in the hope, ill defined though it might be, that the Anti-Slavery agitation would ultimately effect his deliverance, were especially instructive, coming, as they did, from one who had had better opportunities than any individual present for forming a just opinion upon the subject. He expressed the decided opinion that, as a general thing, such influence was felt but faintly, and declared that it was altogether inadequate to such a result among a class like that of the slave population of the South, who were imbruted, branded, maimed, and sundered from each other forever at the pleasure of their oppressors.

A resolution was introduceed by the business committee, refering to the case of Drayton and Sayres, of the schooner Pearl, in which an allusion was made to the diabolical persecution of these noble men by those who have entered suit against them. This resolution offered to our friend James N. Buffum an opportunity of laying before the meeting some interesting facts concerning the treatment those men are receiving in prison—facts elicited during a recent visit which he made to Washington for the purpose of seeing them. He stated that the prisoners are allowed but two meals daily, and have been but recently provided with beds of any kind whatever—that even their provision was made by their personal friends—and that it is an express condition imposed by the authorities, that all communications to them shall be made in a tone of voice sufficiently loud to be heard by the jailor of the national prison in which they are confined. Mr. Remond, who was present during the latter part of the Convention, also made a spirited and interesting speech on this resolution.

A resolution was adopted warmly recommending the Liberator, Standard and Freeman to our support. Mr. Pillsbury made an excellent speech on this resolution in which he was very severe on the National Eagles, Star Spangled Banners and all the tribe of literary periodicals so called. No one present could have refused to assent to the justice of his remarks upon the wishy-washy character of what is termed our 'national literature' and the necessity for somethiug more solid and substantial; and certainly that taste must be wretched indeed which could tolerate the sickly and unmanly sentimentality of our flimsy folios and milk and water-Monthlies, when for two dollars a year may be had, (in addition to all the other excellent reading which you serve up to your subscribers every week,) an occasional poem such as the magnificent ode to Lamartine in the last Standard.

James and Lucretia Mott who have just returned from their tour in Western New York and Canada, were present, as well as many of the most able advocates of the cause in the country round about, and altogether, the meeting was one of the most interesting we have had for years. Some familiar faces, however, were wanting. Among the absent whom we always look for on this occasion was Charles C. Burliegh now, as you are aware, in the West. We have, you know, appropriated him almost exclusively to ourselves, for years, and regard him entirely as one of us. Thoroughly tried, and no less thoroughly esteemed by the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania, we always feel his absence at such time to be a loss not easily remedied. To his splendid eloquence and irresistible logic the cause owes at least as much as to any other lecturer who has ever entered the field of labour. Though illness and death prevented the attendance of others whom we are wont to greet on this occasion, and whose presence always adds to the interest of these annual reunions, the Convention could not, I think, have failed to give eminent satisfaction to all. It is thought by many to have been larger than that of last year, the sessions of which, you will recollect, were well attended throughout.

It was proposed to raise the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to meet the present contingencies of the enterprise. At the close of the last session, the Committee on Ways and Means reported that they had collected, in cash and pledges, more than six hundred dollars, showing a good degree of promptitude on the part of the members of the Society, in contributing of their means for the furtherance of the cause, taking all things into consideration.

I refer you to the official account of the proceedings, which the Secretary will doubtless have ready for the next number of the Freeman, for a particular account of the action of the Society with reference to our connexion with the Church and with the Government, and also concerning the Free Soil movement.

Yours as ever,

H. W. G.

We publish the following letter at the request of the writer. It is perhaps, hardly necessary to state, in view of all that we have heretofore said upon the subject, that the writer has—wilfully it would seem—misrepresented us. We favour theoretically and practically the use of free-labour products, as far as it is convenient, and we know of nobody who does more than this. The difference between us and those who find fault with us is, that we practise what we decline to profess as a duty, while they profess as a duty what they cannot and do not mean to practise.

Letter from William Griffith.

NEW GARDEN, Ohio, 7th mo: 21, 1848.

FRIEND GAY:—Enclosed is, a sheet of cotton, slave-grown paper of course, I send you two dollars; and when the time is up for which that will pay, I wish thee to stop sending me the *Standard*. I wish to be a come-outer as far as practicable from everything that supports Slavery, and I believe there is no one way in which Slavery can be more effectually sustained than by the purchase of slave-grown produce. Some of your great Eastern lecturers, when out here, denounced James K. Polk as a thief, asserted that he had not eaten a meal for ten years that was not stolen, that even the coat on his back was stolen; and does any Anti Slavery man deny that the slaveholder is a thief and a robber of the very worst cast? that not the produce only but the producer also is stolen? How then does the character of goods become changed? if we buy of a robber can we buy any other than a robber's right? In regard to petty robbers common sense answers no, and the receiver is held to be equally guilty and punishable with the thief; how then this difference in favour of the most stupendous system of robbery and wrong that at present curses the world? Are not slaveholders and the consumers of slave produce as much a brotherhood of thieves as S. S. Foster proved the American Church to be? It requires more charity rithan I am at all times possessed of to keep me from suspecting that many, even of the leading Abolitionists, are not acting hypocritically, and that the loaves and fishes, though they appear small, have not more to do in dictating their course, than love for the down-trodden.

Thee will probably say by this as thee did by friend Grew's letter, that it is characterized rather by a love of fault-finding than a love of the cause. So be it. Fault-finding must necessarily precede fault-mending. Is it not a large portion of the business of the *A. S. Standard* to find fault with the United States Government? the State Governments? various functionaries of Government? the Democratic Party? the Whig Party? the Liberty Party? the Church and the Clergy? with Henry Grew and everybody else that holds and disseminates sentiments opposite to its own? Or thee may say, as William L. Garrison did to a correspondent on the same subject, that I am bound to use correct language. So be it again; but I claim as good a right to use an objective form of a pronoun instead of a nominative, as an editor has to use the plural instead of the singular when speaking of himself.

I understand the *Standard* to justify the indiscriminate use of slave grown produce, and to that extent I consider it pro-slavery. Such appears to be the leading influence in the A. S. Society, and we can hardly expect the organ of a Society to be better than itself. After expressing so much I dismiss the subject, hoping for the regeneration of both. WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

Notes on New Books.

The Writings of Cassius Marcellus Clay, including Speeches and Addresses. Edited, with a Preface and Memoir, by Horace Greeley. New York, Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1848:

Captain Cassius Marcellus Clay is one of those comfortable people who never, for a moment, suspect that they are not very great men. It would not be easy to persuade him that the world can go quietly about its usual avocations, unless kept constantly informed of all his movements. He doubts if the mass of his countrymen venture to form an opinion upon any given subject until his own has been announced. Or if older men than himself have imprudently come to any conclusions before the world knew that he was to come as its guide and teacher, he, at least, is sure, that they will modify their opinions, by his own, or that supposed truths will become axioms by the light which his genius will shed upon them. 'If I have advanced,' he says, in the Dedication of the Volume before us, 'nothing very new, I flatter myself that I have placed old truths in a striking light, and in a few words. . . . . In touching the serious subjects of Religion, Morals, and Government I have looked consequences full in the face. I come not to destroy but to save.' The innocent reader who knows nothing of Mr. Clay and expects to find that in this self-announced Saviour the 'Coming Man' has already arrived, will be surprised when he turns to the oracles, to discover that they are little better than the undigested repetitions of schoolboy lore, or the crude thoughts of an aspiring Sophomore. We have certainly heard many a college youngster, fresh from recitation in Blair or Paley, talk much more to the purpose.

His own opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Cassius Marcellus Clay—'we love to give the whole name;' Miss Skeggs' own was not more euphonious—was never intended by nature for a great man. 'No one ever threw away more rashly a chance for greatness' is sometimes said of him, but we think he never had it. One would not blame a cabbage for not becoming a cauliflower, or a scrub-oak for not growing to be the king of the forest, though the ignorant gardner, or woodman might, mistaking the one for the other, expect such a result. There are certain pithy proverbs touching the folly of attempting impossible things with the ears or tails of swine, which we will not repeat lest we be thought disrespectful. The more elegant aphorism of *Poeta nascitur, non fit*, is no less true of great men than of poets. Mr. Clay has lost no chance of being a great man, simply because to be great is not his nature. Whatever opportunity might do for him, he has not the genius to understand, foresee, and avail himself of its gift. The accident of the times, and a fervid temperament placed him in a position in which greatness was thrust upon him, but it would not stay because there were no qualities in him which could nurture it, and give it growth. That which might have been a chance for greatness to another man, was to him only a chance to show that he was not worthy of it. In the dedication to this volume of his Writings, Speeches, and Addresses, he avows himself ambitious, and in its publication he has made a desperate effort to maintain that notoriety which has accidently attended his movements for several years, and a love of which he mistakes for a noble ambition. We doubt if he will accomplish even so poor a purpose. Few, we presume, will read it, and those few will only turn over its pages, as we have done, not to learn from one who so modestly announces his coming 'not to destroy, but to save,' new truths, or old ones, in Morals, Religion, and Government, but to measure again the deeds of the Pro-slavery Captain, by the words of the Anti-Slavery editor. To any one fond of striking exhibitions of human absurdity and inconsistency, we commend the work for the amusement of an idle hour.

The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament, being an attempt at a verbal connection between the Greek and the English Texts; including a Concordance to the proper names, with Indexes, Greek-English and English-Greek. New York, Harper and Brothers, 82 Cliff street.

No Theologian should be without a copy of this very valuable work upon his study table, and the mere student of the New Testament will find in it such an assistant in his labours as he can procure in no other volume ever published. Its plan is at once simple and comprehensive, and its completeness and method make it not only perfect as a Concordance, but a full and thorough Lexicon for the New Testament. It does not even require that the student should be a Greek scholar, but is adapted for those who cannot tell one letter of the Greek alphabet from another, and thus easily and effectually opens the Scriptures of the New Testament, in the original, to every one capable of reading the English language. Every word in those books is presented in alphabetical succession, with the series of passages annexed in which each such word occurs; the passages being quoted from the English translation, and the word or words exhibiting the Greek word under consideration being printed in Italic letters. A doubtful or obscure meaning to any passage can thus be cleared up at a glance by comparison with every other passage where similar words occur, and the beauty or force of any sentence, which may have been lost in the translation, can not fail to be made apparent by such new rendering of the passage in question as may be obvious to the reader Schmid's Concordance is made the basis of the work, but every word in that was carefully copied and compared with the original Greek, and the Translation, that this might be free from any of the errors into which the author of that had fallen. The work has cost its compiler, George V. Wigram, and his assistants, years of labour and research, and is a most important addition to Biblical literature.

The Diplomatic and Official Papers of Daniel Webster, while Secretary of State. New York, Harper and Brothers.

Mr. Webster's most enduring monument, probably, will be this book. It is in itself a complete history of the important events which transpired during his term of office, and excepting his Correspondence relative to the Right of Search, and the Foreign Slave Trade, will make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen than it is by his contemporaries. However much he may be wanting to himself, and to his Time, on the great question which now absorbs the attention of the country, and which must in its immediate and future results be the one which will be studied by posterity with the greatest interest, it should not, and will not be forgotten that in the settlement of all difficulties and disputes relating to our Northern boundaries, Mr. Webster probably saved the country from a war. The volume is a most valuable one of State Papers, and is accompanied with an Introduction, said to be written by a distinguished gentleman of Massachusetts, remarkable as a compact and lucid history of the various Treaties, and the Diplomatic Correspondence of the work. The book also contains a fine portrait of Mr. Webster, and an excellent map of the various boundary lines between the United States and the British Provinces.

Life in Baltimore, or Mysteries of the Monumental City. By Paul Pry, Jr. Baltimore: S. E. Smith, Baltimore, Berford & Co. Astor House.

Since Sue's 'Mysteries of Paris,' the Mysteries of almost every large city in the known world have been told with various degrees of success. The author of Life in Baltimore aims higher than many of his brethren who have chosen similar titles, and inculcates a better morality than is usually found in works of this class. We observe that he advocates the Temperance cause, and devotes a chapter to Slavery in such plain-spoken terms, that we wonder his book was not indicted as an Incendiary Publication. It clearly comes within the meaning of the statute of Maryland, and might also be construed into a libel upon Hope H. Slaughter.

The Battle of Buena Vista, with the Operations of the 'Army of Occupation' for One Month: By James Henry Carleton, Captain of the first Regiment of Dragoons. Harper & Brothers, 82 Cliff St. 1848.

Those interested in the minute history of the Battle of Buena Vista—and surely all Taylor men ought to be, for his only known qualification for the Presidency is the skill, rapidity and certainty, with which he and his 'grape' killed the Mexicans—will be certain to find it in this volume. It contains 238 pages, and might, one would suppose, give in that space the particular manner of the slaying of each individual on both sides. It does we believe everything but that.

Holden's Dollar Magazine. Charles W. Holden, 109 Nassau St., New York. Frederick Baily Cincinnati, Ohio. Redding & Co. State St. Boston.

Mr. Holden has struck into a new path in Monthly Magazine Literature His is not only the cheapest publication of the kind for the number of its pages, but it compares favourably with other Monthlies in the character of its articles. Its illustrations are always good, its Literary Notices judicious, and the Topics of the Month piquant and various. We refer to the Advertisement in another column.

Gowrie, or the King's Plot, by G. P. R. James. Harper and Brothers.

Mr. James's novels certainly have readers on this side the Atlantic, as well as on the other, or he would not find a publisher in the Messrs. Harper. We are not familiar with his works, but we observe that this one opens on the 15th of August, 1599, when a young man dressed in the costume of the times was seen standing on one of the little bridges in the town of Padua. We presume he is the same young gentleman, who has been seen by Mr. James' readers, in lonely roads, on horse-back winding his way through some difficult forest path, and in various other striking situations. His adventures will be followed with interest in "Gowrie, or the King's Plot," by the author's many admirers.

The London Quarterly Review, July. L. Scott & Co. Fulton St.—An article on the Political Prospects of France and England, and another upon the Revolutions in Italy, will meet the warm approval of the opponents of progress in this Country, as it has no doubt, met that of the Tories of Great Britain. Those who do not care for such views of Politics and Revolutions, will find enough to be pleased with in the other subjects treated of in this No. Among them are Painting, Modern Chemistry—an interesting and instructive article—the Jesuits, Walpole's Letters to the Countess of Ossory, Entails of Land, and Sir Fowell Buxton's Memoir—of especial value and interest to all engaged in the Anti Slavery enterprise in this country.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

SEVEN DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Acadia.

The *Acadia* arrived at Boston on Sunday last, but the news she brings is of less interest than we are accustomed to look for now from Europe.

There is as yet, no outbreak in Ireland, though the excitement among the people increases, and there seems little probability that a collision with the Government can be much longer avoided. The *Habeas Corpus* Act has been suspended and some new arrests have been made.

Order reigns in France. The necessity of a National loan is the subject of discussion in the Assembly. The Minister of Finance stated that a loan of from 175 millions to 200 millions, would be sufficient for present exigencies. The Lyons Rail Road has been purchased by the Government.

A corps of 5000 Austrians had crossed the Po, and marched upon Ferrara and Commachio. It had retired, however on the appearance of a division of 9,000 Piedmontese sent forward by Charles Albert. On their retreat the Austrians were defeated in an engagement near Goverado. Ferrara is within the Papal dominions, and great excitement was caused at Rome by the movements of the Austrians. The Pope solemnly protested against it, and the Assembly passed an unanimous vote in favour of a General League of all the Italian States against Austria.

The Duke of Genoa, the second son of Charles Albert, has been elected to the throne of Sicily. King Ferdinand, of Naples, has consequently determined to invade Sicily with an army of 30,000 men. The King of Sardinia will endeavour to detach a portion of his troops to the aid of the Sicilians and his son.

A severe battle has been fought between the Carlists under Carrera, and the troops of Queen Isabella, in which the latter were defeated. This, and the miscarriage of the Queen have inspired the Carlists with new hopes.

Died.

At Germantown, Pensylvania, on the 13th instant, THOMAS R. ROBESON, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, aged 37 years.

In Syracuse, on the morning of the 27th of July, Mrs. ELIZABETH O., wife of Hiram Putnam Esq., aged 60.

AKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For the Standard—from July 18, to Aug. 14, 1848.

474	George Sharpe, Abington Ct.		$2 00
487	George Atwood, Marston Mills Mass.		2 00
468	Nathan Daniels Leicester		3 00
472	Joseph Savage. Syracuse N. Y.		2 00
438	J. S. Treat, Voluntown, Ct.		1 00
477	Dr. Canfield, Copley, O.	"	2 00
459	Daniel Clapp, Shrewsbury, Mass.		2 00
406	H. Read, West Killingly Ct.		50
478	John Russell, Salem, Mass.		2 00
419	Stephen Barker, Methuen	"	2 00
416	R. R. Crosby, Boston	"	25
468	Sohn C. Smith,	"	1 00
421	Jno. Reynolds, Pembroke, Me.		2 00
452	Silas Pepoon. Painsville, O.	"	1 00
374	Wm. M. Folger, Havenna	"	2 00
477	Wm. Frazer,	"	2 86
498	Gideon Blexsom, Cortsville	"	5 00
416	Jonathan Pierce, South Charleston, O.		2 00
417	E. Oldroyd, Wooster	"	60
478	B. Rodgers, Randolph O.	"	2 00
478	Oliver Baer Rootstown	"	1 00
440	Wm. Taylor, W. Brookfield, Mass.		1 00
426	Erra Clarke Twinsburgh	"	62
427	Wm. B. Storer, Akron, O.		1 00
444	Lambert and Plumbly, Somerton		2 00
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DONATIONS TO THE AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

Wendell Phillips, Boston, Pledge, $250 00
(Paid in June.)

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treas.

☞ NOTICE.—By the post-office law now in force, publishers of newspapers are permitted to send, in their papers to subscribers, bills *unreceipted*; but a *receipted* bil subjects the receiver to letter postage. Our subscribers, therefore, will find a bill, unreceipted of course, in their papers at the expiration of the time to which they have laid. The amount received for subscription is acknowledged above, and the *whole number* of the paper to which the subscriber has paid precedes hisname.

NOTICES.

A STATED MEETING OF THE CLARKSON ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

will be held in New Garden Lyceum House, Chester county Pennsylvania, on Saturday, August 26th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

COATES PRESTON, *Rec. Sec.*

THE GREAT NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLOURED FREEMEN

of the United States, will be held in CLEVELAND, OHIO commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September next.

Let the Coloured Freemen ALL rally to this important gathering. This is a CRISIS, and something we MUST and WILL DO!

We hope to see the East, North, South and West, come up in one mighty, unbroken phalanx, to do battle for God and humanity!

Signed, by request of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, (the Western parts of New York and Pennsylvania being ready.)

M. R. DELANY.

HAMILTON, OHIO, June 6, 1848.

ANTI-SLAVERY PIC-PIC AT WEST-WINFIELD, ON SEPTEMBER 6th, 1848.

The friends of the slave will hold a Pic-Nic at the time above mentioned, where a variety of useful and ornamental articles will be exhibited for sale. The Pic-Nic will commence at 10 A. M. and continue through the day. The friends of the Anti-Slavery enterprise in the region of Central New York, are respectfully invited to attend. Three millions of our brothers and sisters in chains and Slavery, the slave-power triumphant in the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war, will soon make farther aggressions unless the slumbering North is awakened. Come all that have a wish to do something for the oppressed bondman, let us not falter, come to the rescue.

The following well-known advocates of human rights are expected to be in attendance and address the people, ADIN BALLOU and DR. E. D. HUDSON, of Massachusetts.

There will also be an Anti-Slavery meeting on the 7th of September, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MARANDA A. E. GREEN, SARAH GWILD, HANNAH BUCKLIN, EMELINE MURDOCK, HENRIETTA BISBY, EVELINE RIDER, SUSAN BROWN, DOLLY THOMAS, LAURA ELDRED, PHEBE BACKUS, JULIA ANN EATON, LAURA TURNER, SOPHLORA THOMAS, LAURA COLBURN,

AMANDA HARDING.

West Winfield, August 3d, 1848.

Advertisements.

HOLDEN'S MAGAZINE.

Holden's Dollar Magazine offers unusual attractions to subscribers and is placed by the unqualified approbation of the Press on a par with the higher priced American Monthlies.—It offers features for the literary, scientific and religious reader. The "Sketches of American Authors" and "Pulpit Portraits or Sketches of Eminent Living American Divines" are worth double the price asked for the whole volume. The Reviews *are* in every sense of the word, Reviews and not puffs. It is only by a circulation unparalleled in amount by any in the country that this work is supported and conducted in the style which has made it emphatically the "Magazine or the Million." The notices with which it has been favoured by Editors speak more in its favour than self praise can do. Each number contains 64 pages and from 16 to 98 Illustrations, making in a volume of a year 768 pages and over 200 Engravings for $1 per annum in advance. Address (post paid) Charles W. Holden 109 Nassau street N. Y. 5 copies for $4; 18 copies for $14; 24 copies for $18,

NEW BOOKS.

CAPTAINS' DRAYTON AND SAYRES: *Or the way American are treated for aiding the cause of Liberty at Home.* A Penny Tract. Orders will be received at this Office, at 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, or 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Miscellany.

For the Anti-Slavery Standard.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3rd, 1848.

MR. A. WILDER, SIR:—I have read your article on Bible Chronology published in the Anti-Slavery Standard of July 27th, I am pained at your conclusions, and fear their natural effect to be infidelity, impiety, irreligion, and then demoralization and decay. You think that your 'demonstration' does not deny the Bible, but others regard that as its legitimate consequence. You say 'the credence' which we bestow on ascertained facts is at complete antipodes to infidelity.' Is this not to say, 'I believe one set of facts and yet am perfectly opposed to all disbelief of the controversy? You think the first chapters of Genesis of no value whatever as an account &c.' and yet do not 'deny the divinity of their inspiration.' Does your advance in philosophy conceive the Divine character exalted by giving as a revelation what you in effect pronounce to be *all poetry* and 'very similar to the *theogonies of the East?*' No sir, the common sense of men when satisfied of what you call 'this demonstration' will proceed to that consequence from which you seem to shrink. My object is to show that the demonstration fails, and without any great pretensions, I hope to throw on the subject some light which you either saw not, or cloaked.

1. The proofs from astronomical observation.

a. Such observations pretended to have been made among the Chinese have been long since produced, examined, and condemned.

b. Taking for granted that the universe always existed as now, it is perfectly possible to calculate the eclipses, and positions of heavenly bodies for any distance of time backwards. Hence there was no difficulty to prevent the priests of Egypt from adding to the points of time of a fabulous genealogy, a heavenly position. But this would not prove the genealogy, any more than to calculate the eclipses which should have occurred in the first of the ten thousand years during which the Sun is said to have reigned in Egypt, will prove that the Sun did reign in Egypt.

c. It seems entirely natural to expect that the Egyptian priests and kings who wished their immense genealogies to be received, would endeavour in committing to great national monuments, such as the pyramids, their list of kings to assign dates to them.

d. The Arabian author. Why are his name and date withheld? The inscription is said to have been found in the reign of Almamoun (A. D. 831.) Who at that date was qualified to translate that inscription? We want the proof of its *possibility*. The Arabians were learned in Greek and in natural science to which Greek authors led them, but their knowledge of Egyptian inscriptions is a new thing.

e. If the inscription were a late one, it lacks authority; if early, how shall the constellation Lyra and the sign Cancer be identified? Had they at 4500 B. C. the same constellations? The names disprove an Egyptian origin both of these constellations and of the constellations generally. The least deficiency of proof at this point is fatal.

The hieroglyph deciphered by M. Thirolier.

"'Two texts which *agree. thanks to the* elaboration which their *author* has *made* them *undergo!*' In this way many other texts may be made to agree. But 'the Academy has undertaken to verify the calculations.' If they had done so, should we not have heard of it before seven years had passed. If the Academy undertook to examine the truth of his results, and have not found them true, why should you and I build on a foundation which is not made good, and therefore virtually rejected by the Academy? As you have reproduced it after seven years without verification, so from this Standard in years to come will infidels bring up your statements. Just so Gibbon, Paine, and Volney often answered, in some arguments even stultified, are dished up in hash wherever an answer is not at hand; in my observation they have been found in the railroad car, at the phrenological lecture, the phonographic lecture, and at the humble table of a country inn. On whom does God lay the responsibility?

II. Historical proofs, under which come the records of a. The Chinese. But why did you not tell us that they claim the amount of 280,000 years, yet that marriage, family government and agriculture were only introduced under Fo—hi B. C. 2207. Many critics reject all that 'precedes the third century B. C. But 280,000 years! And when was this committed to writing? I believe that the Chinese have nothing older than the fragments of Confucius said to have been born at 550 B. C.

b. The Welsh. I have not seen other notice of their pretensions than your allusion, but I may inform you that their earliest writers lived between 500 and 600 A. D. Writers of that date can prove nothing to your purpose, and other monuments the nation has not.

c. The Egyptians. Herodotus gives an account of three hundred and odd kings and priests who ruled successively, but he only gives it *as the account of the priests*, and there is just *the same authority* for the reign of an *extended line of gods in Egypt* before the time of these kings. But the inscriptions and hieroglyphics—why they make good the maxim 'omne ignotum pro mirifico' and the more we learn about them the less important they are found to be. Before Champollion's time it was supposed and universally believed 'that the arts, writing, and ancient religion of Egypt had ceased from the time of the Persian invasion 525 B. C.' Instead of this being true, there figure in the inscription Alexander the Great, the Ptolemies, and *fourteen Roman Emperors*, so that the use of hieroglyphics is brought down *to* 180 *A. D.* a distance of 705 years. So we may expect with patience what further revelations may be gained by this difficult and often uncertain study. I do not know whether I should not here mention the traditions of a golden age. Yes; there was a golden age, and the history of it, is to be found in the beginning of Genesis, and it ended with the fall, and from dim and distorted traditions of this may have come the dreams of the poets, but nothing else becomes 'perceptible' to my mind about it, nor have you any proof of its existence other than this.

III. SPECIMENS OF ART, ARCHITECTURE &c.,

a. Asserted of Britain. Not true. Proof, Cæsar's Commentaries, and the frequent discovery of the rudest implements, and even these not assignable to any very ancient date.

b. Of the East. With the dates of these mankind is not yet fully acquainted. Some architecture may be found earlier than the historic compositions of the same nation, but not so far beyond them as to prove any novel consequence, and in general the older the ruder they are, e. g. the cyclopean structures in Greece. In Egypt this is doubted, but it is just in Egypt that dates are most uncertain.—What is to be learned of the unknown or doubtful may be surmised by what has been discovered.—The temple at Esneh or Esné was long supposed to have been constructed in an age more remote than is reached by any of our histories. But lo, it is found to have been erected under the *Roman* rule. So of Dendira. Can we have yet any fears that the real date of the others will inteferere with the Biblical period of creation.

IV. GEOLOGY:—Geologists have decided that the process of condensation and developement of vegitable, animal and human life, required a space of time far exceeding that which is popularly supposed.'

UNDOUBTEDLY. *Only grant* the world to have formed by 'condensation' and it is plain that a very considerable space of time must have been required. But we do not admit the world to have been formed in this manner. 'Developement:'—Only grant man to have been developed from an animal, the animal from a vegitable and that from a stone, and as before we must wish that grant admit also a very great space of time requisite for these developements. How long a time would serve would be hard to tell; we might begin gently by calculating in what interval the monkey's tail would be worn off by sitting on it. But we no more grant developement than condensation, in the use of the term condensation. It may be that you refer to the nebular hypothesis of La Place, which the author of 'Vestiges of Creation' with little discernment took for a certainty. That hypothesis had two postulates: the existence of irresolvable nebulæ gave the only support to the first postulate which was that the matter of all the heavenly bodies was originally diffused through space; the second postulate, the existence of certain centres of attraction, was unsupported. Such a hypothesis never needed refutation, but I may remind you that Lord Rosse's telescope has resolved the nebulæ which gave occasion to it, so that the hypothesis has now no basis at all. Developement also is a great favourite with the author of the 'Vestiges of Creation' but as Professor Aggasiz, thinks him not scientific, as most Christians think him irreligious, and as the Review of the Biblical Repertory proves him 'sadly to seek' in logic, you should hardly take 'developement for granted.

'The principles of causation and effect required such an acknowledgment 'i. e. we must acknowledge it if we admit the establishment of the universe to have been effected by causes within our cognizance. But I cannot admit this. Bodies are causes and produce effects by means of their qualities or powers and if they had a creator, it was he that gave them those qualities and powers, To say that causes produce effects are true *vi terminorum* alone, but to assume any given relation of cause and effect with which we are acquainted, in reasoning about creation, is either great confusion of thought, for it is to reason in a very plain circle, or it is to deny a creation at all. In your case, it seems to be the latter, for immediately follows the idea that 'the universe was formed from nothing is preposterous.' So that while you believe 'ascertained facts' without disbelieving the 'divinity of the inspiration' of the Bible, whatever *symbols* you may find elsewhere, the first verse of the Bible can only accord with your belief when you have passed a 'not' into it. A sad result, sir, but if you treat the Scriptures thus what opinion can you have of their great Author? 'God is not a man that he should lie' is at variance with your views of Genesis and quite as widely do your following sentences stand apart from that other great and antecedent truth 'God is a *spirit*.

'And the something—the spiritual essence from which all matter proceeded—[Scripture says: 'all things are formed out of God,'—i. Cor. xi. 12,]—that primal something required according to all known laws of developement, a space of time, to which the six days of Moses were totally inadequate.'

1. Scripture does not say what you make it to say. The word 'formed' is introduced by an unjustifiable 'elaboration.' There is no verb in the original, and the context gives no right to put in any more than the verb of existence. To be—to have existence from—God the first cause of our being is intelligible, and suits the passage: to be 'formed' out of God as a pan from a lump of clay, is the expression of a materialist, not only shocking to piety but a variance with the whole Scriptual account of God.

2. The idea of matter being formed out of spirit is absurd. The sentence quoted involves this absurdity but a very little disguised by flitting from 'spiritual essence' to 'primal something' and intended to be enforced by a falsified quotation.

3. But if it were not so: there are '*no* laws of developement' from spiritual to material. If the disputed point, creation, were such a developement, which I maintain it was not, still there has been no other instance of such change, from spiritual to material, and yet you tell of the 'known laws of development.' This is assuming what there is not the slightest ground to assume, that what are laws for matter are laws for matter and spirit also. Do you really believe in the existence of spirit at all? I ask this, because I see not what else than the erroneous notion that spirit is merely some very fine, delicate and etherial matter, could have led you so to confound, as to *think* of the known laws of material development, as when *speak* of the known laws of development of *spirit into matter*.

4. But—suppose the heaven and the earth created in the beginning by the eternal spirit, God, it may yet be thought that certain appearances of the strata are the result of changes which could not have happened in six days.

1. The laws of nature were impressed by the Author of nature. He might have have impressed different laws; e. g. the attraction of gravitation might be inversely as the distance, or as the cube of the distance. He was under no necessity to give the law at the moment of the creation of each thing. Achemist making oxygen finds its affinities act, if other substances be present, as soon as it is disengaged. Were he the giver of the affinities he might withold them till the most convenient stage of the experiment.

2. From the fact that a certain effect now follows from a certain cause, we cannot infer with regard to every such effect apparent in nature that a similar cause had producted it. For example, you are acquainted with algebra, no one doubts that you were taught it; you are master of some languages; instruction and imitation are the causes of your knowledge; you are of a man's stature, food, health and growth during a number of years have brought, about that effect. Now from this we cannot infer anything with regard to Adam; he was created a man, not an infant, with bodily and mental powers and in possession of spoken language. We have no more reason to doubt this than to doubt that he was created, and no reason to doubt that he was created, for an infinite series of men is equally impossible and absurd. Compare with this example some geological facts. Here a river has swept a stratum of sand over a portion of its bed, as other men besides yourself learn, other rivers besides this may do the like, but there may be sand which occupies the place which God gave it and if so its position can no more be accounted for by second causes than Adam's stature. Convulsions have heaved the crust in some places above the general level, but it does not follow that wherever the crust is above the general level a convulsion has raised it, for we do not know but God so created it. A certain order of strata may appear to indicate certain natural powers operating so to arrange them, but is it not quiet as possible for some of these, as for Adam's knowledge to be the direct result of God's original appointment?

If, sir, we seriously believe in God, we shall not be likely to reject his word. Difficulties will no doubt be still found, it may *perhaps* be so, that six days, mean 'six periods of time of great extent' but while we are assured that the Bible is the truth of God we need be under no alarm. New truth, still half seen often wears to men the appearance of falsehood or seems to contradict other truth, but 'known unto God are all his works from the beginning.' Philosophy has many times seen such a phase of truth as being taken for its true and whole figure, has led its votaries to unbelief, but as the partial truth has come, like the moon, to its full they have learned the error of their haste. In this error however many individuals have perished. May it be your happiness and mine, to find in the Bible truths more valuable than history, and being enlightened by the spirit of God which leads into all truth, may we feel the value of its internal evidence, and in his grace live lives of faith, love and obedience, that we may forever dwell with him 'at whose right hand are treasures of knowledge for ever more.'

Sir, your well wisher.

H. D. GREGORY.

PRINCIPLES OF ZOOLOGY.

From a recent work Published by Gould, Kendall, and Lincoln, Boston.

It is a law of nature that animals as well as plants are preceded only by individuals of the same species; and *vice versa*, that none of them can produce a species different from themselves. Reproduction in animals is almost universally accomplished by the association of individuals of two kinds, *males* and *females*, living commonly in pairs of flocks, and each of them characterized by peculiarities of structure and external appearance.

As this distinction prevails throughout the animal kingdom, it is always necessary for obtaining a correct and complete idea of a species, to bear in mind the peculiarities of both sexes. Every one is familiar with the differences between the cock and the hen, the lion and the lioness. Among Articulata, the differences are no less striking, the male being often of a different shape or colour, as in crabs; or having even more complete organs, as in many tribes of insects, where the males have wings, while the females are deprived of them.

Even higher than specific distinctions are based upon peculiarities of the sexes; for example, the whole class of Mammalia is characterized by the fact that the female is furnished with organs for nourishing her young with a peculiar liquid, the milk, secreted by herself. Again, the order Marsupialia, to which the opossum belongs, is distinguished by the circumstances of the female having a pouch in which the young are received after birth.

That all animals are produced from eggs (*Omne vivum ex ovo*) is an old adage in Zoology, which modern researches have fully confirmed. In tracing back the phases of animal life, we invariably arrive at an epoch when the incipient animal is enclosed within an egg. It is then called an *embryo*, and the period passed in this condition is called the *embryonic period*.

Before the various classes of the animal kingdom have been attentively compared during the embryonic period, all animals were divided into two great divisions: the *oviparous*, comprising those which lay eggs, such as birds, reptiles, insects, mollusks, &c., and the *viviparous*, which bring forth their young alive, namely, the mammalia. This distinction lost much of its importance when it was shown that viviparous animals are produced from eggs, as well as the oviparous; only that their eggs, instead of being laid before the development of the embryo begins, undergo their early changes in the body of the mother. Production from eggs should therefore be considered as a universal characteristic of the Animal Kingdom.

The formation and development of the young animal within the egg is a most mysterious phenomenon. From a hen's egg, for example, surrounded by a shell and composed, as we have seen, of the albumen and the yolk, with a little vesicle in the middle, there is produced, at the end of a certain time, a living animal, composed in part of totally different elements; endowed with organs perfectly adapted to the exercise of all the function for animal and vegetative life, having a pulsating heart intestines fitted for digestion, organs of sense for the reception of outward impressions, and having, moreover, the faculty of performing voluntary motions, and of experiencing pain and pleasure. To learn how this takes place is certainly sufficient to excite the curiosty of every intelligent man.

By opening eggs which have been subjected to incubation for different periods of time, we may easily satisfy ourselves that these changes are effected gradually. We thus find that those which have undergone but a short incubation exhibit only faint indications of the future animal; while those which have been sat upon for a longer period include an embryo chicken proportionally more developed. Modern researches have taught us that these gradual changes, although complicated, and at first sight so mysterious, follow laws which are uniformly the same in each department of the Animal Kingdom.

The study of these changes constitutes that peculiar branch of Physilogy called EMBRYOLOGY; and as there are distinctions of the four great departments of the Animal Kingdom perceptible at an early stage of embryonic life, quite as positive as those found at maturity; as also, the phases of embryonic development indicate still other grounds for natural classification, we propose to give the outlines of Embryology, so far as it is concerned in zoological arrangement.

In order to understand the successive steps of embryonic development, we must bear in mind that the whole animal body is composed of tissues, whose elements are cells. These cells are much diversified in the full grown animal; but, at the commencement of embryonic life, the whole embryo is composed of minute cells of nearly the same form and consistence. These cells originate within the yolk, and constantly undergo new changes under the influence of life. New cells are formed, while others disappear, or are modified so as to become blood, bones, muscles, nerves, &c.

We may form some idea of this singular process, by noticing how, in the healing of a wound, new substance and a new skin is supplied by the transformations of the blood. Similar changes take place in the embryo, during its early life; only, instead of being limited to a part of the body, they pervade the whole animal.

The series of changes commences, in most animals, soon after the eggs are laid; in others, the birds for example, they are delayed till the commencement of incubation. The yolk, which before was a mass of uniform appearance, now begins to present a diversified aspect. Some portions become more opaque, and others more transparent; and the germinal vesicle, which was in the midst of the yolk, is seen at the upper part of it, where the germ is to be formed. These early changes are accompanied, in some animals, by a rotation of the yolk inside of the egg, as may be distinctly seen in the eggs of some of the mollusks, especially of the snails.

At the same time the yolk divides itself into two spheres, which are again regularly subdivided into two more, and so on, till the whole yolk assumes the form of a mulberry, each of the spheres composing the mulberry having in its interior a transparent vesicle. In many animals, however, these divisions or fissures are only temporary, and seem to be merely a peculiar mode of transformation common to all invertebrate animals, and also to fishes, naked reptiles, and mammals, but not yet observed in birds and the higher reptiles.

In the next place, there appears upon the yolk of the Vertebrates a disc-shaped protuberance, composed of little cells, which has been variously designated under the names of germinative disc, proligerous disc, blastoderma, germinal membrane, or simply the *germ*. This disc gradually extends itself, until it embraces the whole, or nearly the whole, of the yolk.

At this early epoch, namely, a few days, and in some animals, a few hours after development has begun, the germ consists of a single layer composed of very minute cells, all of them having the same appearance and the same form. But soon after, as the germ increases in thickness, several layers may be discerned, which become more and more distinct.

The upper layer, in which are subsequently formed the organs of animal life, namely, the nervous system, the muscles, the skeleton, &c., has received the name of *serous* or *nervous layer*. The lower layer, which gives origin to the organs of vegetative life, and especially to the intestines, is called the *mucous* or *vegetative layer*, and is generally composed of larger cells than those of the upper or serous layer. Finally, in the embryos of vertebrated animals, there is a third layer, interposed between the two others, and giving rise to the organs of circulation and to the blood; whence it has been called *blood layer*, or *vascular layer*.

Even before this epoch, we can generally distinguish, from the manner in which the germ is modified, to what department of the animal kingdom the individual is to belong. Thus in the Articulata the germ is divided into segments, indicating the rings of the body, as for example, in the embryo of the crabs. The germ of the vertebrated animals, on the other hand, displays a longitudinal furrow, which marks the position the future back-bone is to occupy.

The development of this furrow is highly important in indicating the plan of structure of vertebrated animals in general. At first the furrow is very shallow, and a little transparent narrow band appears under it, called the *primitive stripe*. The walls of the furrow consist of two raised edges formed by a swelling of the germ along both sides of the primitive stripe. Gradually, these walls grow higher, and we perceive that their summits have a tendency to approach each other; at least they meet and unite completely, so that the furrow is now changed into a closed canal. This canal is soon filled with a peculiar liquid from which the spinal marrow and brain are to be formed.

The primitive stripe is gradually obliterated by a peculiar organ of a cartilaginous nature, the *dorsal cord*, formed in the lower wall of the dorsal canal. This is found in the embryos of all vertebrates, and is the representative of the back-bone. In the meantime, the margin of the germ gradually extends further and further over the yolk, so as finally to enclose it entirely, and form another cavity in which the organs of vegetative life are to be developed. Thus the embryo of vertebrates has two cavities, namely, a superior, very small one, for the nervous system, and an inferior, much larger one, for the intestines.

In all classes of the animal Kingdom, the embryo rests upon the yolk, and covers it like a cap. But the direction by which its edges approach each other, and unite to form the cavity of the body, is very unlike in different animals; and these several modes are of high importance in classification. Among the Vertebrates, the embryo lies with its face or ventral surface towards the yolk, and thus the suture, or line at which the edges of the germ unite to enclose the yolk, and which in the mammals forms the navel, is found at the belly. Another suture is found along the back, arising from the actual folding upwards of the upper surface of the germ, to form the dorsal cavity.

The embryo in the Articulata, on the contrary, lies with its back upon the yolk; consequently the yolk enters the body from the opposite direction; and the suture, which in the vertebrates is found on the belly, is here found on the back. In the Mollusks there is this peculiarity, that the whole yolk is changed into the substance of the embryo; whilst in Vertebrates, a part of it is reserved, till a later period, to be used as food by the embryo. Among Radiata the germ is formed around the yolk, and seems to surrond the whole of it, from the first.—*Literary World.*

For the Standard.

TO MY COUNTRY.

Land of my sires! lo, discord waves,
Its flaming torch 'oer Europe's lands,
And mad sedition wildly raves,
And slaughter blood-red dyes her hands;
And down-trod millions, long opprest,
Struggle, to break their rusty chains,
Or brood o'er injuries unredrest,
Where might as yet the will restrains.

See! the proud cities of the Gaul,
Are purple with the reeking stream;
On barricade, and loop-holed wall
The muskets flash, and sabres gleam;
The thunder of artillery shakes
The Palace gates, and tottering throne;
A faithless monarch hears, and quakes,—
His courage fails—and he is gone.

Hark! freemen shout, the echo thrills
Along Germania's wide domains;
Over Italia's vine clad hills,
And crush'd Sarmatia's tear soak'd Plains;
Albion's white cliffs repeat the sound,
And Scotia's mountains, bleak and fare;
Erin's green fields it rolls around,
But dies away in murmurs there.

Land of my sires, hast thou not eyes,
The signs of coming times to see?
Shall each portentous omen rise,
Yet every one be lost on thee?
Thy liberty with blood was bought;—
Wilt thou not heed the warnings given?
Nor know! till by experience taught
Despair may be to madness driven?

What if thou hast a giants strength,
And manhood's prime in infant years,
And on the earth's whole breadth and length,
None other like to thee appears;
Tho' huge thy bulk, some poison'd shaft
May taint thy life blood in its flow,
Some hand at which thy pride has laugh'd,
Sufficient be to lay thee low.

Lo! as the distant echoes sound,
From eastern lands oppression's knell,
Telling of fetterd serfs unbound,
And how the long fear'd despots fell;
Thy answering shouts responsive rise,
Yet how like mockery it seems,
To hail a light in other skies,
But strive at home to hide its beams.

Land of my sires! twere wise to fear
The consequence of servile strife;
For who can tell the hour—how near,—
Of bitter feud, and mortal strife
When suffering will madly dare,
Frantic, and furious, reckless grown,
And borrowing courage from despair
No mercy grant, nor wish it shown?

How dim is now that beacon light
Which first in thee its radiance shed,
Bursting on the inglorious night,
And thy illustrious Patriots led!
O! could they martyr'd hosts return,
And see their country's deep disgrace,
Justly indignant they would spurn,
As spurious their degenerate race.

Exalted to the highest steep
Of happiness and honour, thou
Host in thyself the Power to keep
That station, or to lose it, now;
To bid thy tarnish'd glory shine
Again refulgent as before,
Or see its last faint beams decline,
In blackness lost for evermore.

Tis thine to bid that structure fall,
Vile Slavery in thy midst has rear'd,
Or wait till by the hopeless thrall
Thy vengeance is no longer fear'd.
Haste to be just,—to do the right—
Nor foolishly, and proudly dare,
The perils of that fearful fight,
Where pow'r contendeth with despair.

JAMES STILLMAN.

August 1st 1848.

The rock known by the name of Dent de Naye, which was 7 000 feet high, fell on the 3d inst. into the valley of Montreux (Vaud), and destroyed seven houses and al ne persons in them. It is said that upwards of 2,000 head of cattle have been killed in the fields.

Gleanings from Foreign Publications.

BORING FOR WATER:—'If you please, Sir, the man has called again for the water-rate.'—*Punch.*

A Parliamentary return, printed last week, shows that on the 18th of March there were in the union workhouses throughout England and Wales, 51,237 children, no less than 20,000 of whom were certainly illegitimate.

The *Manchester Examiner* mentions an argument advanced by a Bolton man to prove that the moon was not inhabited—no Scotchman had been known to visit it.

The bust of Luther has been admitted into the Bavarian Walhalla. (Munich), from which its absence excited many comments in Germany. It is placed between those of Holbein and Copernicus.

OUT OF DANGER.—A French convict, doomed to die, attempted suicide by poison and the knife, and was handed over to a medical man. 'He is now,' says a French newspaper, 'out of danger, and will be executed to-morrow.'

'Dublin,' observes the *Times*, 'is almost the only capital in Europe where there has not been so much as a broken head or a broken window since the February revolutions.'

The *Démocratie Pacifique* says that a marble statute of Chateaubriand is to be placed in the *Academie Française* on the same side as those of Corneille, Racine, and Montesquieu.

CHARTISM IN SCOTLAND.—Chartism seems to be defunct throughout all Scotland—the only exceptional instance being the fining of a flying stationer for singing a doggerel lament for John Mitchel through the streets of Glasgow.—*Daily News.*

Referring to the threat of the King of Hanover to leave the kingdom if the Frankfort Assembly went beyond certain limits, the *Bremer Zeitung* of the 13th remarks that 'if his Majesty can do without his dominions, his dominions can do without him.'

ANGELS IN MANCHESTER.—At a meeting of the Campsie Latter-day Saints, a brother stated that the saints in Manchester had become so perfect, that angelic visitors were 'fleein' aboot amang them like butterflees.'—*Glasgow Examiner.*

The *Times* says of the present crisis (if crisis it be) in Ireland: 'Prevention is mercy. A rebellion might soon be suppressed; nay, it might soon cure itself, by the crimes it would commit and the horror it would excite. But the blood of even a rebel is precious.'

M. D'Arpentigny (*Medical Times*) says:—"To organize, to classify, to restore to order, to symmetry, to see neither levity nor truth beyond the limits of theory, and of the *agreed* on, or the suitable; these are the qualities of the hand with squared fingers. It loves similitudes and homogeneities, as the conical-fingered hand loves contrasts."

Mr. Prentice, writing to the *Manchester Times*, describes a porter who came on board the steamer at Cincinnati: a tall, good-looking young man, about six feet two, well-dressed, but with his coat off and apron on, who took his cigar from his mouth, and, with a patronising air, said, 'Now, gentlemen, I am quite ready to take your luggage.'

The *Carlow Sentinel* says that there is no authority for the rumour that Gen. Cavaignac is of Irish descent as it 'it is not probable that any of the ancient family of Kavanaghs ever settled in France, but we know that some of the junior branches entered the Austrian service, and filled the highest offices in the state during the early part of the past century.'

The *Glasgow Examiner* states that the Latter-day female Saints at Campsie speak in tongues unknown even to themselves, but understood by the more gifted brethren. Such a brother interpreted the melodious gibberish of a pretty sister to mean that Providence had willed that she and he should become one flesh. The brother was very ugly, besides, her affections were placed elsewhere, and the sister returned that very day to the wicked world.

OPERATIONS WITH CHLOROFORM ON HORSES.—A valuable horse sent from Liverpool by Mr. William Harrison to Ferguson's Veterinary Institution, was a few days ago submitted to the action of chloroform with perfect success, in presence of a large number of gentlemen and some of the leading members of the medical profession in the city; and an operation, which, under ordinary circumstances, is one of the most painful and difficult in veterinary surgery, succes-fully performed by Mr. Ferguson, without the animal evincing the slightest symptom of pain.—*Manchester Times.*

WEST INDIA AND SLAVE-GROWN SUGARS.—The *Economist* of Saturday last quotes a variety of evidence which has lately been adduced, showing that the cost of growing sugar and shipping it for England has been actually less under a system of free labour in the British West Indies than it was when the work was done by slaves. 'In 1847, the whole average was 16s. 2d. per cwt, for the British West Indies, while the cost of Cuba, or slave-grown sugars, free on board, was, for clayed sugar 17s. 9d., and for Muscovada 14s. 2d.' It comes to the conclusion, therefore, that 'there are no good grounds for entertaining any fear for the British colonies."

THE COST OF WAR.—From a very timely and able periodical, the *Peace Advocate*, we give the following: To compute precisely the waste of money and of lives almost defies arithmetic: Since the accession of William III., to our throne at the revolution of 1668, the principalities and powers of Satan have been propitiated, by this Christian (?) country, in a series of wars, or royal commissions for wholesale murder, which have cost the People of England £1,876,130,999. This calculation reaches no lower than the close of the reign of George III. During that sanguinary reign alone, our wars incurred the monstrous expenditure of £1,700,000,000. The amount of human lives sacrificed as lost purchase of all this perverted wealth, cannot be exactly computed, but at least from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 of our fellow subjects must have sold their life-blood, a libation to the accursed Moloch, beneath whose crushing chariot wheels our 'mighty men of valour' have ruthlessly flung their drilled slaves, in reeking hecatombs to slaughter.'

A person who had been very civil to us, complained grievously that the last tariff was ruining 'the cut-nail trade' of Pittsburg. 'I have no objection,' he said, 'to low duties, but the home manufacturers of the country ought not to be destroyed by foreign competition.' I told him he ought to be ashamed to ask protection with coal and iron so cheap and abundant. He said if we opened our markets to American produce, he would not object to our manufactures being received on a moderate duty. I reminded him that our corn laws were repealed and that there was now no duty on the importation of cotton. 'No thanks to you for that,' he said; 'You cannot do without our corn and cotton. It is a matter of necessity that you take both. It is not a matter of necessity to us to take your cut nails.' 'How many makers of cut nails have you?' I asked. 'Oh, not a great many.' 'How many persons use cut nails?' 'Why almost everybody.' 'Then,' said I, 'you tax almost everybody for the benefit of some half dozen makers.' He could not see that this was argument.—*Letter of Archibald Prentice in the Manchester Times.*

PASSIONS OF INSECTS.—Insects exhibit various *passions*, and these are not only manifested in their actions, but expressed by gestures and noises, no doubt well understood by themselves. Thus, numerous beetles, when alarmed, utter a shrill cry, which has been compared to the feeble chirp of birds. The humble bee, if attacked, will give vent to the harsh tones of anger; and the hive bee, under the same circumstances, emits a shrill and peevish sound, which becomes doubly sharp when it flies at an enemy or intruder. A number of these insects being once smoked out of their hive, the queen, with many of her followers, flew away; upon this the bees which remained behind immediately set forth a most plaintive cry, which was succeeded by a cheerful humming when their Sovereign was again restored to them. The passion of *love*, too, as well as fear, anger, and rejoicing, seems, in insects, as in birds, to be displayed in song. The grasshopper tribes are particularly famed for these amorous ditties, which are so often so loud, monotonous, and defeaning in warm countries during the meridian heat, as to be productive of anything but pleasure. These sounds, however, proceed only from the males; the females, fortunately, not being provided with the necessary apparatus for producing them.'—*Sharpe's Magazine.*

HUMAN SKIN NAILED TO CHURCH DOORS.—Mr. Albert Way communicated the result of a correspondence relating to the tradition handed down in several instances that the doors of certain churches had been covered with human skin as a punishment of sacrilege. Sir Harry Englefield had first called the notice of the Society of Antiquaries to the existence of such a tradition regarding the churches of Hadstock and Copford, in Essex; and the Hon. Richard Neville, in his 'Antiqua Explorata,' had again stated the record preserved by popular belief in those parishes. It appeared that a similar tale was known at Worcester, in relation to the great north doors of the cathedral—supposed to have been covered with the skin of a person who had robbed the high altar.—These doors had been renewed late years, and the old wood-work deposited in the crypt; but by the assistance of Mr. Jabez Allies, a portion of the supposed human skin had been obtained, which remained under the iron work and clamps,—the skin having evidently been laid upon the doors when first made. It proved, on examination by a powerful microscope, to be in fact human. Mr. Way stated that having obtained portions of the skin from the church doors at Hadstock and Copford, these had proved also, on scientific examination, to be human skin.—*Minutes of the Archæological Institute.*

THE IRISH TUTOR FOR LADIES.—We have somewhere heard or read of a Club, rejoicing in the appellation of the 'Devil's own.' Such a title, we should think, would be highly appropriate to the Society alluded to in the subjoined paragraph by a [illegible] *Constitution*:—

'At a meeting of [illegible] the Confederate Clubs, held on Thursday evening, [illegible] city, at which a vast amount of 'base, brutal, and bloody' language was uttered, three vociferous cheers were given for that 'pattern for all Irishwomen' MADAME LE BLANC, who confessed in Paris that she had cut off the heads of four of the Garde Mobile during the late insurrection.'

So MADAME LE BLANC is to supersede KATHLEEN O'MORE and NORAH CREINA, as the type of Irish womanhood, KITTY OF COLERAINE is to spill, not buttermilk, but blood. The Cork Confederation Club having proposed MADAME LE BLANC as a model for their ladies, we wonder what distinguished personage they would choose for their own. The great BURKE, we presume—we mean the friend of HARE, not of JOHNSON.

But it seems that the Irish female character, according to the Confederate view of its perfection, is not yet quite developed. Education is requisite to bring out its latent virtues. 'Therefore,' says our contemporary,

'It is proposed to establish clubs for women, in which they are to be instructed in all the arts of assassination capable of being effectively carried out by the 'fair daughters of Erin.''

By way of a preliminary training to actual homicide, we should recommend a quiet course of pig-butchery to the tender novitiates. But we doubt if any amount of initiation would qualify them to become priestesses of Thuggee. We suspect that no instruction in the arts of assassination would render the 'fair daughters of Erin' more killing than they are at present.—*Punch.*

THE FRENCH LAW OF DIVORCE.—We deem it a fact deserving of notice, as indicating the improved state of domestic Society in France, that, when the opportunity has presented itself for reviewing all their social institutions, no extensive desire is manifested for increasing the facilities of divorce. Socialism itself could not more directly lead to the demoralization of society than did the law of 1793 on this subject. 'Divorce,' it has been justly remarked, 'is Communism in families.' In the first year and a half after the change of the law, 5 994 divorces were pronounced in the commune of Paris alone, 2,124 at the demand of the husbands, and 3,870 at the instance of the wives. Of this number, 877 were grounded upon incompatability of temper, 559 on mutual consent, 752 on an absence of five years without intelligence, 812 on desertion, 14 on the madness of one of the parties, 521 on grave injuries, 162 on immoral conduct, 46 on the subjection of one of the parties to legal penalties, 105 on separation previously adjudged, and 131 on the plea of six months absence! The population of Paris being at that time about 600,000 souls, this was at the rate of one divorce for every hundred inhabitants. These frightful results excited so much apprehension, than, in 1794, the Convention was obliged to restore the more stringent law of 1792. Another change was introduced in the Civil Code under the Empire, which is said to have worked well; but, on the Restoration, the stringent Roman Catholic law was re-established, which all subsequent efforts have thus failed to disturb. Were the clergy of that Church as careful to repress those irregularities of conduct which create a desire for conjugal separation, as they are to insist upon their rigorous view of the unlawfulness of divorce under the Christian dispensation, public morality in most countries of Europe would be greatly the gainer by their exertions. The abolition of their own celibacy must be the first step; and we hope the movement in Italy will lead to that result.—*Patriot.*

DEPARTED CHIVALRY.—'Fearful is the graphic power with which Burke describes the invasion of the Queen's chamber, the death of the faithful sentinel, the massacre in the palace of the King's body-guard, the mock trial and execution of others'—eloquent the terms in which he laments the departure of the age of chivalry, an those poetic illusions by which rank and power were consecrated. No such assault was made on Louis Philippe and his consort, no such bloody vengeance was exacted; there was no such *prestige* to destroy. The Citizen-king was but a man, the Citzen-Queen but woman, and the whole apparatus of Government ha become degraded by its application to mere domesti instead of national results—perverted to the support of dynasty and the advancement of the royal family in th world, instead of appropriated to the glory and welfare of France. With a like disregard of the illusory and poetic, the English Parliament, consequent on these events, passed a bill putting treason and felony on a level—thereby doing the work for which Burke calls dow abhorrence on the first revolutionist; declaring in effect that 'regicide and parricide, and sacrilege, are but fictions of superstition, which corrupt jurisprudence by destroying its simplicity;' and making 'the murder of king, or a queen, or a bishop, or a father, only commo homicide.' This time, it is not the conservative, but th seditionist, who has reason to exclaim that 'the age chivalry is gone!' But, by whomsoever uttered, the in port of the words is the same. 'The beautiful is van ished, and returns not!' Yet is it note-worthy how o this occasion the tables are turned. On the former, i was the rebellious people who stripped poor humanity of its clothing; on the present, it is a vindictive Gover ment. The latter—to escape murder—commits suicid And thus it has proved. During the few days while thi Essay has been in process of composition, the bill u which these and former remarks refer has not only become law, but been put in operation, to repress the physical force Repealers of the Union in Ireland. But such laws, under the British Constitution, are nothing unless sanctioned by a jury. It has been impossible, i two cases out of three, to procure verdicts, and thus th English Government has been defeated. The new law spick and span for the occasion, were already, but as th discontented have alleged for a packed panel, a dead letter. Not by Gagging or Alien Acts—weapons wh break in the Quaker's hands—but by the removal abuses, can sedition and rebellion be repressed. Wi will anything in Ireland avail to prevent there the comin Revolution—the inevitable Revolution of Famine—no one; and that one is, neither a Poor-law, nor an extension of the Franchise-law, nor a Repeal of the Union law, but the organization of labour alone, upon whatever principle that organization may proceed, whether that o M. Louis Blanc, or some better system.'—*Reflections on Revolutions of '48.*

THE CHARACTER OF CHESTERFIELD.—Lord Chesterfield was allowed by everybody to have more conversabl entertaining table-wit than any man of his time; his propensity to ridicule, in which he indulged himself with infinite humour and no distinction, and with inexhaustible spirits and no discretion, made him sought and feare liked and not loved, by most of his acquaintance: no se no relation, no rank, no power, no profession, no frien ship, no obligation, was a shield from those pointe glittering weapons, that seemed to shine only to a stander-by, but cut deep in those they touched. All his a quaintance were indifferently the objects of his satir and served promiscuously to feed that voracious appet for abuse that made him fall upon everything that came in his way, and treat every one of his companions in r tation at the expense of the rest. I remember two l in satire of Boileau's that fit him exactly:—

'Mais c'est un petit fou qui se croit tout permi
Et qui pour un bon mot va perdre vingt amis."

And as his lordship, for want of principle, often sac ficed his character to his interest, so by these means as often, for want of prudence, sacrificed, his inte his vanity. With a person as disagreeable as possible for a human being to be without being he affected following many women of the fir and the most in fashion; and, if you would hav his word for it, not without success; whilst in t in truth he never gained any one above the vene of those whom an Adonis or a Vulcan might be well with, for an equal sum of money. He was short, disproportioned, thick, and clumsily made; h broad, rough-